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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is of the most important character. On Saturday morning, at four o'clock, three divisions of the rebel troops, under General Gordon, made a sudden and sharp attack on Fort Stedman, and drove out our forces, turning the guns against us. This was immediately followed up by an attack on Fort Haskell, which was gallantly repulsed with great loss to the rebels. Reinforcements came up and our troops charged and re-took Fort Stedman, capturing two battle flags, 2,700 prisoners, and all the guns. Our line was immediately re-formed as before the assaults, and the enemy rapidly retreated to his original position, spurred on by a close pursuit. The rebel loss in these futile assaults were over three thousand in killed and wounded, besides the prisoners, while our loss is reported at less than eight hundred. The Union Gen. McLaughlin was captured in the assault upon Fort Stedman. The official bulletin assigns no reason for the attack. It may have been an attempt to break through our lines by a sudden dash, or it may have been designed to divert the attention of Gen. Grant from the movements of Lee's main army, reported to be evacuating Richmond. Whatever may have been the cause, the assaults failed, and the diversion was of a character the rebels cannot afford to repeat.

Gen. Schofield's dispatch confirms the occupation of Goldsboro on the 21st, some days after the victories, claimed by the rebels, to have been gained over Sherman. Gen. Schofield reports both Terry and Sherman near by, and says he has no doubt all is well. The accounts from the Raleigh papers already begin to diminish Hardee's reported victory. Only a small part of Sherman's army could have been engaged, and Hardee's victory was of that character that he was obliged to retreat in one direction, while Bragg was driven off in another. In the words of Schofield, we may rest contented that "all is well."

The expedition against Mobile formally commenced on the 17th, and the various movements are set forth in our dispatches from Cairo.

The President is expected back from City Point on Monday. Gen. Singleton, the tobacco and peace commissioner, has returned from Richmond, poorer in pocket, but it is to be hoped, wiser in head. Solicitor Whiting has resigned.

A Washington dispatch gives an interesting budget of news from the rebel Capital, to the effect that the rebel army numbers about 150,000 men; that Lee is fully convinced of the hopelessness of his cause, and has so expressed himself to the rebel Senate, and that the rebel Vice President has declared himself hopeful of early peace and in favor of negotiation for peace and reconstruction on the basis of submission.

The rebel ram Olinde is completely hemmed in at a Spanish port, and must fight her way out if she comes out at all.

The hotel burner and rebel spy, Robert C. Kennedy, paid the forfeit of his enormities on Saturday upon the gallows, desecrating his last minutes with blasphemy and ribald songs.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Among the horses captured on Gen. Chesnut's place, in South Carolina, was the superb stallion presented to President Davis by the Viceroy of Egypt. One of the Yankees, after riding the animal through the streets, took off the saddle, and patting him on the back, remarked, 'you're too good to ride in these parts, and we'll send you to Old Abe.'"

Major General Thomas, in his official report of the operations of his army from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865, says: There were captured from the enemy during the various actions thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine prisoners of war, including seven general officers, and nearly one thousand officers of lower grades; also, seventy-two pieces serviceable artillery, and battle flags. During the same period over two thousand deserters from the enemy were received, to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The larger number of the ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in a good condition, and six wagons loaded with powder were captured before Nashville. Other important captures are mentioned.

Gold closed in New York Saturday evening at 155⅞.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Inspectors of Election recently appointed by the Council, hold their first sitting to-morrow, in the various precincts, for the registration of the names of voters. The sittings last but two days, and it is exceedingly important that every Republican see that his name is placed on the lists.

The Copperhead print has been calling lustily on its followers to come forward and be registered. The "call" has been repeated daily for a fortnight past. The Invincible Club of K. G. C.'s, have taken the matter in hand and issued their edict. To-night "Democratic" meetings are to be held in all of the Wards to appoint committees for each precinct to attend the meetings of the Inspectors to see that all the Copperheads are registered.

The intention is to steal a march on the Union men. They know that there is a Union majority of 1,500 to 2,000 in this city on a full poll; but they calculate that 1,500 to 2,000 Republicans will neglect to register their names and be thereby deprived of their votes on election day. Now, if they can secure the registration of all their followers they count with confidence on carrying the election. Then a howl will go up loud and long that the President and his war policy are condemned in the chief city of the Northwest. It will be said that a great "conservative" reaction has commenced which will eventually save slavery and return to their rebel masters every bondman whom the army has set free.

The next step will be to inaugurate a movement to pay the rebel debt, and to restore the guilty insurgent leaders to offices of profit and honor. It is all important to the Copperhead conspirators to carry Chicago and secure control of its municipal government during the next two years. The influence of Chicago on other Western towns, if she turns her back on the President, cannot help doing mischief to the Union cause, as well as bringing disgrace on the city. All this can be avoided by each Union man visiting the Board of Registration, and having his name, street, and number properly entered on the voting lists. We hope no man who is a supporter of the Administration, will neglect to attend to this important personal duty. Its enemies will all be on hand and get registered. Shall its friends be less zealous and watchful?

☞ Mr. John McLenan, the well known artist, died in New York recently. He was a native of New York and second only to Darley.

Sherman's Fame in France—The "Wild Despair" of South Carolina.

[From the Opinione Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ), March 10.]

The wild despair which induced the Carolinians to set fire to their metropolis will not win for them the sympathies of the civilized portion of the world, for they have never been anything but mere rebels against a just government. Their cause has never been that of liberty; their watchword is "slaves and slavery." The line of conduct adopted by Sherman is well calculated to force the South to return to the path of duty. The General has baffled the plans of his enemy by the skill of his tactics and the energy of his movements, whilst by his moderation and justice he has aroused in the insurgent population a love of the old Federal flag. The progress of the liberating army (armee liberatrice) towards the North will decide the fate of the rebel capital. Richmond will be the last retreat of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and the last rampart behind which rebel slavery will [illegible].

The Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 26.—Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the Thirty-[illegible] on Saturday at $3,197,300; the largest Western subscription was $67,500 from Chicago, and the largest Eastern one, $[illegible] from Springfield. There were 1,6[illegible] individual subscriptions of from $50 to $100 each. The total subscriptions for the week amount to $16,[illegible].

Destructive Fire.

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A Sharp Attack Upon the Army of the Potomac.

Ft. Stedman Captured by the Rebels and Recaptured by Our Troops.

AN ATTACK UPON FORT HASKELL REPULSED.

2,700 Rebel Prisoners, and Two Battle Flags Taken.

The Rebel Loss 5,700; Our Loss Less than 800.

THE UNION GENERAL McLAUGHLIN CAPTURED IN FORT STEDMAN.

Official Confirmation of the Capture of Goldsboro.

Sherman and Terry Rapidly Approaching Schofield.

HARDEE'S VICTORY A DOUBTFUL ONE—HE RETREATS AND BRAGG RETREATS.

The Movement Against Mobile Commenced.

Sheridan's Troops in Splendid Condition.

THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED BACK ON MONDAY.

Gold Closed at 155 7-8.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25—7 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This morning, at half past 7 o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Stedman; but after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured, with 1,600 prisoners, two flags, and all the guns uninjured. Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who assaulted Fort Haskell, but they were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Saturday, March 25—10:30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch of Gen. Parke is received by Gen. Meade.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

"The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4:30 a. m., with three divisions, under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Stedman, overpowering the garrison, and taking possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm.

Afterwards, a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade and Willcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

The 1st Brigade of Hartranft's Division held in reserve, was brought up, and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful, until the arrival of the 2d Brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the 1st Division on their flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort, with the loss of a number of prisoners, say about 1,600. Two battle-flags also have been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns retaken uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Stedman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy. Great praise is due to Hartranft for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement."

(Signed) JOHN PARKE, Maj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
SATURDAY, March 25—10:30 p. m.

Major General Dix, New York:

Later reports from Gen. Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The number of prisoners already secured number two thousand seven hundred. The rebel killed and wounded, Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y War.

CITY POINT, March 25—8 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y War:

The number of prisoners received by the Provost Marshal is 2,300 taken by the 9th Corps, and 500 by the 2d Corps. There may be still more to be brought in.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, Saturday, March 25—7:30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I am not yet able to give the results of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less. General Humphreys attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing about 100 men, and causing the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen'l.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25—[illegible] p. m.

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch from Gen. Schofield reports his arrival and occupation of Goldsboro on Tuesday, March 21, with but slight opposition.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 21,
VIA FT. MONROE, 7 P. M. Saturday, March 25.

Lt.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this afternoon, with but slight opposition. Gen. Terry's column, from Wilmington, was at Faison's depot last night, and should be near this place to-night. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy, near Bentonville, on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning. Sherman's right, the 17th corps, was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place, all this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans.

I HAVE NO DOUBT ALL IS WELL. I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned but otherwise the road is not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine. I captured here seven cars, and General Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of Horse Thieves—Shipment of Funds—Progress of the Pacific Railroad—Deputation for Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 25.

Officer Bird, of Jersey county, Ill., has been in successful pursuit of the gang of horse thieves who have so long afflicted Jersey county with their depredations upon persons and property. He arrested a man named Jim Anderson on the [illegible] in Alton, last Thursday, who is said to have been in company with the notorious Henderson, when he shot Lieut. Parker in the streets of Jerseyville, Ill., some months since.

A dispatch from Secretary McCulloch to Hon. H. T. Blow, was received this morning, stating that three millions of dollars left Washington yesterday for St. Louis. This money is for Col. Myers.

The contractors now building the Pacific Railroad in this State deny the reported hostilities of the bushwhackers toward the workmen on the road. Three companies of cavalry have lately been ordered along the line, and trains have commenced running between Kansas City and Independence.

A committee of merchants has been appointed to proceed to Washington to solicit funds for St. Louis to pay off a portion at least of the Government indebtedness.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Flight of Rumors—Matters at the Capital—Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 26.

An enormous story of the voluntary surrender by companies and regiments of nearly the whole right wing of Lee's army, fortified with such names as Halleck and Farragut for authority, kept the Capital agog with excitement this afternoon, but the War Department did not have the news.

Gen. Crook has been assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac.

A sub-committee from the Committee on the Conduct of the War consisting of Representatives Julian and Gooch, are to visit Fort Fisher this week, to make an examination on the spot about the disputed points concerning Butler's movements.

Gen. Meade's wife returned from the army to-day, accompanied by several of his staff officers and by a number of ladies.

Gen. Singleton on his return on Saturday morning from his late speculative mission to Richmond, ridiculed the renewal of peace rumors, and is very certain that neither Davis nor Lee has any intention of submitting.

The recent recall of Mr. Pennington, Sec. of Legation to our French mission created a vacancy which had been only filled by the temporary appointment made in Paris, until the late tender of the position to Maj. Hay, Asst. Private Secretary to the President.

Capt. Fox, Asst. Sec. of the Navy, is to leave early next week with a party of friends to visit New Orleans, Havana, Savannah, and Charleston.

The statement that Sec. Welles is to go south in time to assist Gen. Anderson in hoisting the old flag over Fort Sumter on the 4th anniversary of its surrender is incorrect.

The contest for the Marshalship of Indiana has narrowed down to two candidates, Col. Rose, the present incumbent, and Gen. Geo. R. Steel. Col. Rose's chances are considered best.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 26.—Many newspapers err in supposing that the new income tax law exempts from taxation persons in the civil, naval and military service of the United States. There has been no such decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The first Circuit Court held by Chief Justice Chase since his appointment will be in Baltimore, on the first Monday in April.

Another distinguished party is forming to visit the Southern ports which have recently fallen into our possession.

Secretary Welles and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox do not contemplate being present at the hoisting of the flag on Fort Sumter, as has been published. The latter, however, will leave Washington for the South on official business.

FROM CAIRO.

Foolish Resistance to Military Authority in Southern Illinois.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sunday, March 26.

It has already been stated that the draft had commenced in three precincts in Jackson county, in this Congressional district. On Friday Deputy Provost Marshal Conner was ordered to DuQuoin to serve notices. To-night Captain J. N. Phillips, Provost Marshal of this District, is advised that in Beucap precinct his deputy was met by an armed force of men, who said they belonged to the rebel army, and ordered Conner and his party to surrender. It was with difficulty that they reached DuQuoin, where they now await orders and reinforcements from this place. It is supposed that these men are citizens of the county whose names or those of their friends have been drafted, and who expect to escape the draft by resistance. Beucap and other precincts of Jackson and adjoining counties have long been filled with deserters from our army, and many outrages and murders have been committed on loyal citizens. A number of these deserters are reported to be secreted in a cave in this vicinity.

Captain Phillips anticipates no serious trouble, and feels confident in his ability to quell all attempts to resist his orders, and will leave on the first train with sufficient force to attain that end at all hazards.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Spirit of the Richmond Press—Their View of the Situation—Intervention &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 26.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th says: "Events are about to happen which if we only sustain the war with energy for another campaign will surely bring us our reward in the independence of our country. A war between France and the United States has become plainly inevitable. We do not mean to say that this war or any other external event, or any foreign countenance or succor whatever will be the efficient cause of our independence, only the occasion of it will give the signal and strike the hour to show that the fullness of the time is accomplished, and that the goal is won. We will hail this new complication as a signal, but need not thank and bless it as if it had won for us the noble prize which we shall owe to the virtue and valor of our citizens alone, and to the blessings of Providence.

A French newspaper from which we quoted yesterday, the *Courier du Dimanche*, says:—'We must not deceive ourselves; war with the United States is inevitable, and it goes on to point out sure indications of that coming storm in the ill-will of the Washington Government towards the new Empire of Mexico; the emphatic recognition of the Mexican Republic by both Houses of Congress, and the necessity under which the Federal Government will find itself to avoid the disbandonment of its armies after peace shall have been made with the South, and to provide them with Mexico as a field of adventure and prey. Thinking men at the North also begin to be well aware of the approach of the storm of foreign war, but the Black Republicans—the ministerial or war power—are studiously silent about it. To talk of such a thing would not tend to encourage the people to desperate perseverance in the war for the Union, and therefore would be disloyal. It is only journals which have long been conscious of the futility and insanity of said war for the Union that have courage to utter a word of warning. The daily *News*, for example, says: "With our financial system in irreparable disorder, we are standing at the threshold of a war with foreign powers. It is useless to shut our eyes to the lightening and close our ears to the thunder. The late Congress pledged this country to vindicate the Republic of Mexico. It cannot recede from this position without dishonor. But in truth they cannot recede from it at all without such modification of their national vanity that it may safely be taken as a certainty that they will not submit to it, not that they care for Juarez, still less do they care for Republicanism in Mexico or anywhere else; last of all for any engagements they may have contracted with said Juarez or his government, but the fair realm of Mexico is the darling of their hearts and desire of their eyes. That it belongs principally and ultimately to them has long been a part of their popular creed, and this the Emperor of the French knows as well as any man alive. If he planted an Empire in Mexico he knew he was preparing for himself a war on this continent, and if England should back out from joining him in that enterprise, it was in hopes of keeping out of that war. Himself, the French and Yankee journals we have cited, both plainly declare that war is inevitable, but take, however, very different views of it and have quite different objects in view.

"The French *Courier* has been deceived by the long continued and constantly repeated assurances of the Yankee people that the present war is almost at an end, and both parties will unite against the Emperor of Mexico, and this new war will probably be the pledge of their reconciliation, and foresees a grave peril, not only to Mexico, but to France, if the two veteran armies of Federals and Confederates unite their banners and precipitate themselves across the Rio Grande. It has a vision of Maximilian dethroned within a fortnight, and a mighty war entailed upon France to sustain her new Empire, which she could not decline without sinking lower than even England when she abandoned Denmark.

"On the other hand the New York journalists demand that the conspiracy against republican institutions upon the continent be forbidden by our statesmanship, and defeated by Federal fleets and armies.

"It points out that the federal House, by a unanimous vote, devoted itself to the fulfillment of that mission, and the Senate more recently has accepted the obligation, and proceeds to insist that the government must redeem its pledge and obligation. For all this the writer argues that there is a most important choice now to be made by the Yankee nation, the choice whether we enter into foreign war in alliance with the South, or having the South leagued with a foreign foe against us. It seems then that it is not for us but for our enemies to choose whether we shall fight on Maximilian's side or on Abraham Lincoln's, whether we shall maintain the Monroe Doctrine or deny it. On one point at least the Paris journalist and New York are in accord. They both assume that the moment we are at peace with the United States we shall be made to send armies to Mexico or anywhere else to fight the battles of the United States. For the present it is not necessary for us to pronounce upon the accuracy of this calculation. We are not at peace but at war with that power, and her armies must, directly or indirectly be our friends; but, if the French go to war with the Yankee nation, it will be for their own sake, not for ours. It will be to vindicate the independence of Mexico, not of Virginia and the Carolinas. Never has there been a French fleet in the Gulf, or French army on the Mississippi, though it would be a diversion highly agreeable and useful to us in the present state of our affairs. The Confederates, also, if they aid the Emperor by keeping great armies of the Yankees fully engaged at home, would do so not for love of him. He has earned no love of ours yet, but simply in their own defense. As at present, the Monroe doctrine itself is in our eyes, as compared with our own far more urgent interest, a matter of total indifference. We care little who rules in Mexico, provided it be not the Yankee, and as for a conspiracy against republican institutions, we are aware of no such dangerous conspirators against those as these same Yankees themselves. In short, the position at present between the two prospective belligerents, is one which approaches equilibrium. The Confederacy has obviously a certain weight that will count for much on one side or the other. There is such a thing as a Confederate army, and we see that it enters into the calculations of both parties. One or the other, or both, will bid for it, and that soon. Now we do not say by any means that our sympathies are set up at auction, nor that the Confederate army can be knocked down to who offers the most. It is needless to proclaim at present what we should do in such contingency or under such an inducement. Nevertheless, let's hear both. What says [illegible] Majesty of France? Shall we have immediate recognition, and fleet and army, and what do you expect in return, and what is the offer. Abraham Lincoln's acknowledgment of our absolute independence and restitution of our seaboard cities and fortresses. And what do you ask us to do on our side? At present between the prospective belligerents we are unprejudiced and impartial. Our mind are not made up, but are open to conviction. To give us, however, the privileges of being counted as allies—to insure to us the position of arbiter between these great powers, we must fight through the coming campaign with energy and vigor, and only one campaign is all the proof now to test our courage and patriotism.

The struggle between our enemy and France may begin at any time; may arise from any accident. Some shot fired by mistake about Matamoros, some piece of insolence by a Yankee Captain towards French merchant ships, and the train is laid and any spark may fire it. Then the very foundations of our continent will be loosened and shaken. There will be new contests and combinations. The monotony of our four years' agony and war will be relieved, and also give us a chance of coming well out of this melee. Its outbreak must find us still firm on our feet, with our military, our government and our capital intact—in short a living confederacy; not a subjugated territory."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th says:

"In the lines before Richmond and Petersburg there is unbroken quiet. Our troops within the last few days have been addressed by various eminent speakers, though politicians have more need to be encouraged by the army than the army by politicians. There is an impression that Grant is sending or preparing to send a portion of his troops to North Carolina to help Sherman out of his troubles. The latter gentleman is decidedly brought to a stand. Those wonderful marches of his in which the Yankees so much exult, seem to be over for the present, and instead of burning towns and robbing poor, helpless, men, he sees armed men in his front."

The Petersburg *Express* is disposed to believe the statement that Grant is sending off some of his men to North Carolina.

The markets have been better supplied this week than for some time past. New garden truck is coming in. Country people seem to have got over the scare given them by Sheridan in his recent raid through the suburban counties. The fish diet of people of ordinary means is becoming quite plentiful, and what's better, are held at reasonable prices.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th says: "A pretty state of affairs. We were informed last night that the mails for the South which should have been forwarded this morning were not prepared for transmission in consequence of the clerks being ordered out to perform guard duty. Will not the Secretary of War prevent such interruption for the future."

We gather the following from our latest advices from the South. The *South Carolinian*, published at Charlotte, N. C., says of the recent fight in North Carolina: "Two corps under Slocum and Kilpatrick's cavalry were met by Rhett's brigade of South Carolina regulars, and held in check for five hours, until the arrival of Elliott's brigade, and also Charleston troops, when the enemy was handsomely repulsed. We have no details of the fight, but the results reported to us by the officer who participated in the engagement, shows that the Federal loss is estimated at 3,600 killed and wounded. Our loss is about 500."

"Col. Rhett commanding the brigade is reported missing."

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "We repelled successfully five assaults upon our lines, and held the position until the object was effected in drawing off. We lost two guns, because of the horses been killed and the guns could not be brought away. Our loss in this affair was 400 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is 4,000."

The Raleigh *Press* says: "The affair turns out to have been an affair of much more magnitude and importance than was at first supposed. Several wounded and other soldiers engaged in the fight all agree that it was a most desperate one. Most of them think the entire loss was about 1,000, while that of the enemy amounts to from 4,000 to 5,000. By another account, said to be official, our loss is 350, while that of the Yankees is 3,000 to 4,000."

The Raleigh *Conservative* says: "All information from the front represents our operations decidedly favorable to us." The *Conservative* adds: "Our citizens keep up tolerably cheerful countenances, and speak hopefully of the final result, and we have a strong hope that their countenances, now cheerful, will be still more bright when the contest has been closed and the great interests of the country made known."

PETERSBURG, Va., March 22.—All is now quiet along the lines. Yesterday evening for a while there was quite an artillery duel, in which, however, but little damage was done. Only one or two shots were fired into the city, and they without effect.

Consolidation is about to prove a reality with us, and no longer a subject of doubtful discussion. Great doubt is entertained as to the justness of treatment of efficient officers who have been so fortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy, and who are not yet exchanged.

The North Carolina papers are giving us some scanty particulars of a fight at Waynesboro on the 15th and 16th, and argue that the battle was a desperate one for the size of the armies engaged.

The Raleigh *Progress* says: "We have conversed with several wounded soldiers engaged in the fight, and they agree that it was a desperate one, and most of them think the entire loss to be 1,000, while they think the enemy must have been from 4,000 to 5,000 strong. A gentleman from Weldon on Saturday last, informs us that he saw the official dispatch from Johnston, which placed our loss at 350, and supposed the loss of the enemy to be 500.

Following what we think probably approximating a true account among so many rumors, though we can't vouch absolutely for any. It seems the fight commenced at noon on Wednesday, the 15th, and continued briskly until night. Skirmishing was carried on all night, and on Thursday the battle commenced furiously, and continued all day. Hardee with half his corps, was intrenched between Black Creek and Cape Fear River, no great distance from the confluence of these two streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed. He was confronted by two corps of Sherman's veterans, and our works were charged three times, each charge being repulsed with immense slaughter. We do not understand the position of Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it necessary for Hardee to fall back, to prevent being flanked. He had to abandon two guns, the horses belonging to them being nearly all killed, so he was unable to bring them off.

The enemy seem to be making thieving raids into Western North Carolina. The Charlotte *Democrat* says: "On Wednesday last a guard of thirty-five Yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, and remained about an hour, and left, carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. There was a train of wagons fifty in number belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District which had just arrived and were standing in the street when the Yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and the horses, mules and wagons, with contents, and nineteen negro men were carried off. Thirteen of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. This loss was a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees, for we suppose the wagons contained all the articles they possessed. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th says: "The spring campaign will have other combinations than those already developed. Not only is Grant to hold Lee in Richmond and Sherman occupy Johnston in North Carolina, but Thomas is reported moving east from Knoxville, and Hancock is preparing to move up the Valley. Four great columns are converging on Richmond from the four points of the compass, and expect to strike blows under which the rebellion must succumb. Now for the first time during the war the military situation presents an opportunity when victory must end the war and give us independence. Four columns are converging on Richmond, all co-operating, and defeat to either main column defeats the whole four. Grant can accomplish nothing, indeed he will not try anything serious. He may extend his left flank a few hundred yards for appearance sake, but dare not undertake anything serious. Sherman's is the grand column from which the enemy expect a crowning victory. Johnston has already brought him to spade and set him to entrenching. He expects to win at that game, but with Johnston as his antagonist it will hardly be with the present year. Thomas and Hancock will not do much, and they will find their march arrested at the proper time. This concentration on the part of the enemy involves a similar concentration on our part, and this struggle which once extended over half the continent, was beyond the management of any single head as well as beyond the scope of any single plan of operations, is narrowed down to dimensions that can be grasped by one intellect and wrought within the means which can be directed by one head. All the armies can now co-operate upon a plan of the General-in-Chief for the accomplishment of the [illegible] he may have in view. Sherman is the key of the arch; his army defeated or set to digging, the arch tumbles. Grant may continue tugging away at the lines at Richmond, and Thomas and Hancock march into the mountains to the west of us, but they can do no more than annoy military movements. Plans and campaigns are kept so secret no one can devise what the future will bring forth under Lee. The country rests with confidence that he will do all man can do with the means at his disposal, but his means are small. He has urged his countrymen to give him negro soldiers. Congress legislated for the enlistment of negroes, yet but a portion has been forthcoming. The columns of the enemy are converging on Richmond, and require a concentration of troops, and this requires other troops to occupy the lines of defense. The negro troops, if now furnished, can be made available immediately. The season, though late, is by no means too late for negroes to do essential service in the approaching campaign. Will not the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina take national views of these important matters and endeavor to give inducements to make the negroes volunteer. We know the matter to be one of importance, and one in which authorities take very great interest. The negroes require encouragement and persuasion. They don't understand the law. Their masters should explain it to them, and urge them to come forward and enlist.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Latest From the Theater of War by Rebel and Federal Sources.

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 26.—The morning papers contain nothing additional from our armies than was contained in the official dispatches transmitted last night.

The Richmond papers of the 22d state that Gen. Gillem has been receiving reinforcements of cavalry at Knoxville, that the various towns of strategic importance in southern Tennessee, northern Alabama and Georgia, are being garrisoned, and that the greater portion of Thomas' army was at Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and Eastport, Miss.

All the Union prisoners have been removed to Selma, Ala., from Cahaba.

East Pascagoula, Fla., is reported burned by the Union forces.

The Richmond *Examiner* speaks of a great entertainment to be given by Gen. Singleton in Richmond, for which champagne was expressly imported.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25, via BALTIMORE, March 26.—The following advices from Newbern have just reached here via the Albemarle Canal:

Gen. Schofield's forces which moved out from Kinston, triumphantly entered Goldsboro on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., meeting very little resistance, and captured a large amount of property, including forty railroad cars, two locomotives, guns, &c.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's forces which moved from Fayetteville on the 21st, met the enemy on the same day, at Mt. Olive, where quite an engagement ensued. The enemy being overpowered and flanked, retreated in confusion toward Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half-way between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely. The prisoners taken admit that they are unable to successfully resist this combination, and that Raleigh must certainly fall.

Gen. Sherman's wagon trains have arrived at Kinston. The railroads and bridges will be repaired so that cars will run through to Goldsboro and Raleigh from Newbern in a few days. The utmost exhaustion prevails in our army, and our troops are sweeping all before them in the shape of an enemy.

Gen. Terry's forces also captured a number of cars at Faison's Depot, near Goldsboro. Many prisoners have been captured, and numerous deserters are coming in.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 21.—Since the advance of Gen. Schofield's army from Kinston yesterday, mentioned in the Newbern *Times* this morning, we have no additional news of importance. Parties from the front say that cannonading was distinctly heard all day Sunday at Kinston, which indicated an engagement at Goldsboro between Sherman and the enemy.

This is not credited at Headquarters, where we are informed that Sherman could not have reached Goldsboro by that time. The report received at headquarters that a brigade of the enemy, with their artillery, were on that day endeavoring to cut their way through to our lines and deliver themselves up, may be true, and this cannonading may be the conflict going on among themselves.

Although they will not inform us at Headquarters where Gen. Sherman is, for obvious reasons, still it is announced that he is all right, and that great quantities of supplies have gone forward to him.

A rebel officer says that Gen. Sherman is executing a two fold movement, each of which will bring forth results of great importance if he is successful, of which he says there is not much doubt. Col. J. T. Conklin, Chief Quartermaster of Sherman's right wing, arrived here a few days ago, and has been actively engaged in forwarding supplies to Sherman. All the avenues for carrying supplies to Newbern have been taken possession of for the benefit of the public service. This increases the great necessity of re-opening the port of Newbern, which the authorities here all favor. A population of over 30,000 depend on the city for their daily supplies, all of whom, in a short time, must be fed by the Government if this port is not immediately opened, which will seriously embarrass the movements of our armies.

The 30,000 refugees, whom Gen. Sherman has sent to Wilmington, and the great numbers arriving here from all quarters, make it a military necessity to re-open at once both Wilmington and Newbern.

The New York *Tribune's* Newbern letter of the 21st says that Gen. Schofield has received positive information from Sherman by a courier, who has reported from his right wing. His exact location is known only to few, but it is pretty definitely settled that he is well up to the railroad running from Goldsboro to Raleigh.

It is generally believed he is marching on both these places, designing to form a junction with Schofield at the latter place. That he is hard by is absolutely shown by the publication of an order from him, directing all men belonging to the provisional division lately brought by Gen. Meagher, to immediately rejoin their separate commands in the vicinity of Jonesboro.

The question of supplying Sherman is no longer a matter of doubt, as Gen. Schofield declares that he is able to do it by wagon trains from his own front. Large quantities of clothing and ammunition have already been sent to Kinston both by railroad and the Neuse River expressly for his troops.

The *Tribune's* letter from Kinston, 21st says: "My information from the field is to 10 o'clock of to-day. Sherman's advance is in the vicinity of Boone Hill, on the North Carolina railroad between Smithfield and Goldsboro. He has certainly engaged the enemy at that point, and everything indicates that Bragg is making a stubborn resistance. The striking of the railroad at that point it is indicated places the Union force between the column confronting Schofield and that defending Raleigh."

Schofield moved on Goldsboro early Monday morning, and thus far met no determined resistance in that direction. The enemy was found in some force within four miles of that place. If Sherman is confronted in any considerable force it will leave Schofield to march unimpeded to cut the railroad in their rear, but if Bragg considers holding of the line of railroads running into Goldsboro more import than the former objects, Sherman will make his retreat west an impossibility. It is reported on good authority that two full brigades of infantry are roaming about the swamps adjacent to Neuse river, seeking a favorable opportunity to enter our lines and lay down their arms.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer America—General Foreign News Summary.

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 26.—The steamship America from Bremen via Southampton, 15th, arrived to-night.

In the House of Commons on the 13th the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated he would make a financial statement April 27th.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to Col. Jervis' report of the Canadian defenses. He disclaimed any intention of attributing to the Federals or to the people generally a spirit of hostility towards England. During the conflict between the Confederates and Federals it was important to look to the Canadian defenses in the event of war, and we ought to come immediately to an understanding with Canada as to the portion England should bear of the costs of its means of defense.

Mr. Forster believed that the fear of hostilities was unreasonable and utterly groundless, and protested against any expense for the defense of Canada.

Mr. Cardwell assured the House that our relations with America continued perfectly friendly, but the Government was prepared to defend Canada.

Mr. D'Israeli thought Canada should be properly defended.

Mr. Lowe said the most effectual course, in the event of Canada becoming a battle ground, would be to concentrate a force upon some other point. We had better let Canada know the truth, and not buoy her up with false expectations while we provoked America with a standing menace. The surest course would be to withdraw all troops at once.

Mr. Watkins said to prevent war England should declare Canada a part of the British Empire, and defend her.

Mr. Bright said the root of the misunderstanding was a feeling of jealousy entertained by England toward the American nation. Every one knew that England could not hold Canada in case of war. What would England have said if she had suffered as the Americans have from the Alabama.

Lord Palmerston denied that England was jealous, and believed there was a good feeling towards England among a great bulk of the Americans. No doubt both the North and the South have some feeling for our non-espousal of their cause, but this was no reason why we should not place Canada in a state of defense. He could not agree with some. It was not the intention of the Government to follow his advice. The relations between England and America were perfectly friendly.

Consols dull at 88⅜@88½. Confederate loan 37. French rentes 67f 75c. U. S. 5-20s declined 1½. Illinois Central shares declined ½. Erie paid up shares declined 1.

ITALY.—The King has signed the decree granting full amnesty for political offences.

Ten thousand ounces of gold had arrived in England from Australia.

New Zealand affairs are less peaceable. A defection of the Tauranga natives is announced. The Waikatoes are preparing to assist the Taranaki tribes in resisting Gen. Cameron.

JAPAN.—The report of rebuilding Simonoseki fort is incorrect.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, Evening.—Cotton firm with an advance of ½@1d since Friday. The Manchester market closed with an upward tendency.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, and 1d higher for red. Corn firm, and some descriptions 3d higher.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and steadier. Pork easier. Lard quiet but firm at 58@61s. Butter dull and easier.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady. Coffee no sales.

PETROLEUM—steady.

CONSOLS—For money 88⅜@88½; Ill. Cen. 53½@54; Erie 34½@34¾.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 26—midnight.

The Military Situation.

The *Times'* Washington special says the engagements on the 16th, between the enemy and one division of Gen. Sherman's army, was of a very insignificant character. It was thought in Washington that Johnston's design was to suddenly concentrate the forces of Bragg and Hardee against one or the other of Sherman's wings, in the hope of crushing him in detail, or before Schofield's column could effect a junction with him, hence Bragg's evacuation of Kingston and rapid retreat to Goldsboro.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a letter from Scottsville giving an account of Sheridan's raid. It fully confirms the previous reports of great damage, and declares the injury to the canal can be repaired in a few weeks.

The *Examiner* says the escape of Sheridan's raiders is said to have been in consequence of Gen. Longstreet not being able to procure pontoons to bridge the Pamunkey. Every effort was made by Longstreet to get pontoons but all failed.

The *Examiner* is solicitous about arrangements for supplying Richmond with food, and says that the fate of the city and of the whole country is fast becoming a question of rebel commissaries. It fears that the farmers will not plant enough for the use of the army and the people. The *Examiner* has a long article on the gold speculators losses in the recent panic in New York, and regrets that there are many of the same class of men in the South.

From Savannah.

Collector Draper arrived yesterday from Hilton Head, on the steamer Baltic. He has concluded his labors in Savannah in relation to the shipment of captured cotton, nearly all of which has arrived at this port. Mr. Draper describes Savannah as being quiet, its population very sparse. About one hundred families of officers in the rebel army are residing there, among them Mrs. Smith, wife of General Gustavus Smith, formerly head of the street department in this city. There are about 3,000 colored troops in this city, all in fine condition and order.

From New York.

In the case of Beckley, said to be leader of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was returned yesterday, Gen. Dix made answer that the prisoner was now at Fort Warren, and out of the jurisdiction of the court.

The *Times* publishes a letter, captured in Sheridan's raid, purporting to come from Governor Smith, of Va., and addressed to B. C. Davis. It is dated Richmond, February 10, and says: "At the time when the whole institution of slavery is in peril, and it is to be decided in the next ninety days whether there shall be slaves in Virginia or not, every effort seems to be made to withhold them from the last urgent calls of the military authorities."

What has got into slave-owners? Let me tell you, and you can tell your neighbors, that unless slave labor, to its full extent of requisition, is promptly furnished Richmond cannot be held, and if abandoned slavery is gone.

The *Times* correspondent who accompanied Sheridan says it is now as difficult to find openly avowed secessionists as it was years ago to find talking Union men. He thinks the people of Virginia are ready to return to the Union.

The New Railroad Route Between Washington and the West.

The Maryland Legislature has finally passed the bill for building a new road West from Washington to Point of Rocks, to connect with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The road is to be commenced within one year. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence the building of the road immediately. This route will save three to four hours going West. When the link on the other side of Cumberland is completed it will save twelve hours to Pittsburgh.

"Porte Crayon" to go Abroad.

Strong West Virginia and loyal border State influences are pressing Col. D. H. Strother for a foreign appointment. He has served in all the eastern campaigns of the war, and liberally gave all for the Union—the rebels utterly demolishing his house and estate near Martinsburg.

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS OR PARTIES wishing to start a newspaper.—A No. 4 Washington Hand Press, and type and materials for a seven column paper, with a full assortment of wood type for a job office. For sale cheap. Address "D," at this office.

SCREENED FLAXSEED FOR SALE.—I will sell to farmers in such quantities as they may want, 5,000 bushels Screened Flaxseed, for sowing this spring. E. M. BLATCHFORD, Corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY. One of the best in the city, situated in Greene's South Branch addition, on the south branch, is for sale by A. J. [illegible], Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn street. P. O. Box 1866.

POWER ENGINE. A good second hand Seven Horse Power Engine For Sale By FAIRBANKS, PECK & CO., No. 5 Board Trade Building.

THE CELEBRATED AMIDON HAT Can hereafter be found at Ely's Furnishing House, Cor. Dearborn and Washington.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOMES.—Thousands can realize a hundred dollars weekly. No utensils required except those found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN & CO., No. 74 Bleecker street, N. Y.

$50 SITUATIONS. $200 We will pay good traveling agents from $50 to $200 per month, and expenses, to introduce throughout the U. S. the celebrated "Common Sense" Family Sewing Machine. Price only $18. Every machine warranted three years. Address R. T. BUSH & CO. [illegible] Room 31 [illegible] (3d floor,) entrance between 77 and 79 [illegible] street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS OF THE WEST. G. B. GREEN, Of the Hesler Gallery, will give full instructions to those who wish, in the Popular Picture on Porcelain, made and improved by G. B. Green. Our New Pictures are acknowledged in New York and Philadelphia, to be the best yet seen. All letters to be addressed to G. B. GREEN, 113 Lake st. ☞ Those learning at the Gallery will get the only successful process, and avoid the expense of getting apparatus entirely.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Flour Barrel Staves and Heading. For a superior article, look for staves that bear our brand on the bundles. SEASONED STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Corner of Henry and Maxwell streets, on Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R. Lumber Track, two blocks south of Twelfth.

ST. GEORGE.—A Special Meeting, for General Business, will be held AT THE HALL, [illegible] SOUTH CLARK-ST, On Monday, March 27th, At 7½ o'clock P. M. Members are requested to attend and pay up their dues, and qualify themselves to vote for Officers at the next Regular Meeting. By Art. 4, Sec. 1 of By-Laws, "No Member can vote who is three months in arrears." WM. BARAGWANATH.

TO OIL COMPANIES. Two Portable Engines FOR SALE. Twelve to fifteen horse power each. New, and especially adapted FOR THE OIL REGIONS. Can be delivered at the wells in two days. RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS, 136 & 138 Washington st.

RODMAN'S GOLD MEDAL KENTUCKY JEANS, —AT— FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 LAKE STREET.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS —AT— FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake Street.

FANCY CASSIMERES IN ALL VARIETIES, At Low Prices, —AT— FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 Lake Street.

TRENTON PLAID CASSIMERES, PEMBERTON D. & T. " CASHMERETTS, —AT— FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 LAKE STREET.

Fence Wire. 1,000 BUNDLES, Just received and for sale at reduced rates. Also, Fence Staples. WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

NAILS—2,500 KEGS, For sale at low figures by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

C. S. MALTBY'S SEALED GOODS. I will now sell Cove Oysters, hermetically sealed Peaches and Tomatoes at Baltimore (or any other Eastern market) prices, and transportation. All goods warranted of the best quality and to keep good. Purchasers will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere. H. COOKE, 12 South Clark street.

"TRUSSES." Hard Rubber Truss Co., 126 South Clark Street, J. H. Kendall, Manager. The hard Rubber Truss is having a success in the curing of Hernia or Rupture, before unknown in the history of Trusses. This Truss is unlike, and superior to any other ever invented, in the following respects: It will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister, will not injure the cord, can be made stiff or limber. Used in bathing and requires no straps. Consultation free.

Purington & Scranton, 209 South Water street, MANILLA & TARRED CORDAGE, COTTON AND HEMP DUCK; Chains, Tackle Blocks, Tar and Pitch, Burlaps, Twines & Bunting, Flags, Tents and Wagon Covers.

THE BEST STOVE IS THE CHEAPEST, AND THE STEWART Stove is the best. No better evidence of their justly celebrated popularity can be afforded than the numerous orders from all parts of the city and country. Over 90,000 in Use! ALL CONCUR IN PRONOUNCING THEM THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD! For sale by JAS. P. DALTON, 71 Lake street.

COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Co. OF CLEVELAND, OHIO. Abstract of Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company February 1st, 1865:

CASH CAPITAL........$200,000.00
CASH ASSETS........280,009.16

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS: [illegible]

M. B. SCOTT, Pres't. GEO. A. TISDALE, Sec'y. HENRY [illegible] BROWN, Agent. Insurance Building, [illegible] Lasalle st.

New Advertisements.

List of the Union Dead IN SALISBURY. December, 1864; January & February, 1865.

THE New York Weekly Tribune Of March 25th, contains another appalling list of the dead Union Prisoners, comprising those who died in the hospitals from the 18th of December, the day upon which THE TRIBUNE'S correspondents escaped, until all the prisoners of war were removed to Richmond and Wilmington for exchange. There were many unable to obtain admission into the wretched hospitals, who breathed their last in their own quarters, and of whom no memoranda whatever was kept. They go to swell the list of the nameless and unrecorded dead who have cheerfully given up their lives for our dear country's sake, and whose memories the Republic will ever delight to honor.

The exchanged prisoners who kept and brought through this record, state that the *Salisbury Daily Watchman*, in announcing the escape of THE TRIBUNE's correspondents, pronounced the occurrence very mortifying, inasmuch as they were the most important prisoners in the garrison, but asserted that they were certain to be brought back within a week, as scouts had been sent out for them and the country alarmed in every direction. As the correspondents hid quietly in sight of the prison until the scouts had gone out, and kept all the time behind them, it was hardly strange that their fancied pursuers should obtain no satisfactory information concerning them!

The last report which reached the prison before the news of their safe arrival in Knoxville, stated very circumstantially that Messrs. Richardson, Browne and Davis had been seen going through the mountains on horseback, armed to the teeth, and accompanied by a deserting rebel officer, who was also a traveling minstrel. The story probably sprung from the fact that once, while in Wilkes County, North Carolina, they were pursued for a short distance by a member of the Home Guard, who noticed that one of their companions was dressed in rebel uniform, but who must have been blessed with more than human perceptions if he saw any arms in the whole party.

Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 5 cents.

The New York Weekly Tribune is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each, and containing the choicest matter of the Daily issue, including a News Summary, Domestic and Foreign; Legislative and Congressional Matters, War News, Stock, Financial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, Report of the American Institute, Farmers' Club, &c., &c.

TERMS. Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 Nos. $2.50; [illegible] 10.00. Persons remitting $20 for 10 copies, will receive one copy extra, gratis. Persons remitting $40 for 20 copies, will receive one copy Semi-weekly, gratis. Persons remitting $80 for 40 copies, will receive one copy Daily, gratis. Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

THE Recent Safe Robberies.

SYCAMORE, February 21st, 1865. On the morning of the 18th instant I found the Safe in my office blown open with powder and robbed. The safe was manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & Co., of Cincinnati, and was purchased of F. W. Pratt, of Chicago, for the County Treasurer's Office, about one year ago, as a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, powder proof Locks, &c. But the Safe has proved a failure so far as being Burglar Proof. The Safe has steel chest inside and one of Covert's Patent Bank Locks. R. A. SMITH, Treasurer, DeKalb County, Ill. CHICAGO, March 25th, 1865.

The above certificate was given to me by Mr. R. A. Smith, County Treasurer, in his own hand writing. Mr. S. at the same time positively declared that he had no confidence whatever in the Safe, as did also several other gentlemen present. (Signed) C. D. BARNES. Subscribed and sworn to before me, PHILIP A. HOYNE, Notary Public.

To relieve Mr. Pratt's uneasiness, I will state that I have not, up to this time, in any way, advertised this safe robbery in the *Chicago Post*, nor paid for any news item or notice in relation to it in that paper. For the notoriety of this affair he has to thank himself.

ADRIAN, Michigan, February 12, 1865. The Safe robbed in our vault was made by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & Co., of Cincinnati, and was one of their best Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. It has inside doors, and inside of them was a steel-lined money vault, in which was the money and bonds, amounting to over $20,000, which was robbed on the night of the 8th inst. J. L. KNAPP, County Treasurer.

ADRIAN, Michigan, February 14, 1865. TO THOSE DEPENDING UPON IRON SAFES: This certifies that the Supervisors of Lenawee county purchased of DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & Co., of Cincinnati, one of their make of Safes, which was recommended as one of the best Burglar and Fire Proof. The Safe was robbed on the night of the 8th instant of over $15,000. The Safe had outside folding doors and inside folding doors, and inside money vault lined with steel. To-day we had the drill proof qualities of the steel chest tested by our neighbor, Mr. Smith (a carriage maker by trade), and with a common drill he drilled through the said chest (or money vault) in less than ten minutes, and then trying the door of the chest, he drilled through it readily in the same manner, in less than thirty minutes. L. KIMBALL, Clerk.

All of the above certificates speak for themselves, qualify them as you please, the facts are there. County Treasurer Knapp says the Safe was "sold as one of their best Fire and Burglar Proofs." After the Safe is robbed, the agent of the safe consoles him by saying, "We can give parties security just in proportion to the amount of money they wish to invest." It's a flimsy covering Mr. Pratt made use of in Saturday's TRIBUNE.

A. L. WINNE, 114 Dearborn Street.

CHICAGO TRAVELING BAG MANUFACTORY. SALESROOM: 101—Clark Street—101. The only TRAVELING BAG MANUFACTORY in the West. The Trade supplied with every description of TRAVELING BAGS, HAVERSACKS, &c., &c., as low as they can be purchased East. BAGS MADE TO ORDER For carrying samples, and all other purposes. Repairing promptly attended to. GEO. H. WALKER, Agent.

INCREASE OF PRICES FOR HORSES AND MULES. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, DAVENPORT, IOWA, March 24, 1865. The undersigned will purchase, IN OPEN MARKET, from this date, for service in the Army, Cavalry Horses, Artillery Horses, and Mules, For which the following prices will be paid, viz: For Cavalry Horses, one hundred and sixty-five dollars ($165.00) each. For Artillery Horses, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175.00) each. For Mules, one hundred and eighty dollars ($180.00) each. The following regulations will govern the purchase of animals, viz: Cavalry Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes. [illegible] Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all particulars, strong, quick and active, well broken and square trotters in harness; in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old; not less than fifteen and one-half hands high; each horse to weigh not less than (1050) ten hundred and fifty pounds. Mules must be over (2) two years of age, and not less than (14) hands high; strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front colts' teeth and developed the corresponding horse permanent teeth—two in each jaw. Payment will be made after the delivery of [illegible] animals if desired, in such funds as may be furnished by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. In the event of the Department being without funds, payment will be made in vouchers. Further information can be had on application at my office at Davenport, Iowa. EDWARD CORNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THE SALE OF SELECTION OF OFFICES IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS, HAS BEEN ADJOURNED TO Monday Morning, 27th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock. To be held in Board of Trade Hall. JOHN F. BEATY.

ENGINEERING. A Civil Engineer, Practical Surveyor, Mechanical and Draughtsman, [illegible] Address HENRY GREENBAUM & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, General Insurance Agents, S. W. Corner Lasalle and Randolph Streets.

HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, $2,000,000 00
Assets 1st Jan, 1865, 3,765,503.42
Liabilities, 77,901.52

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT Filed with the Auditor of the State of Illinois showing the condition of the Company on the 1st Day of January, 1865.

ASSETS.

Cash, balance in Bank	$[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,0[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	[illegible]
United States Stocks, (market value)	1,44[illegible]
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds, (market value)	[illegible]
Bank Stocks, (market value)	[illegible]
Interest due on 1st January, 1865	[illegible]
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st Jan 1865	[illegible]
Bills Receivable, (for Premiums on Inland Risks, &c.)	[illegible]
Government Stamps on hand	[illegible]
Other Property, miscellaneous items	[illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at office	[illegible]
Inland Salvages, &c	[illegible]
Steamer Magnet and Wrecking Apparatus	[illegible]
Total	$3,765,503 42

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses Outstanding on the 1st of January, 1865	$77,[illegible]
Due Stockholders on account [illegible] Dividend	[illegible]

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

INTERNATIONAL Insurance Company of New York. Abstract of the Annual Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.00
Assets, $1,204,189.40

ASSETS:

Cash on hand	$31,214 50
Cash in hands of Agents and others, and in transit	13,591 15
Total cash	$ [illegible]
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	548,250 00
United States Certificates of Indebtedness	[illegible]
Loans on Call	341,400 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	18,500 00
Interest accrued and not due	[illegible]
Office Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
	$1,204,189 40
Losses unpaid, not due and unadjusted	[illegible]

CHARLES TAYLOR, President. HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice President. C. [illegible] HINE, Secretary. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Ass't Sec. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

ARCTIC Insurance Company of New York. Abstract of the Annual Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

ASSETS:

Cash in Bank and in Office	$ 31,853 54
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn, worth at least $390,000.)	[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities held as collateral, $146,420.)	[illegible]
United States Stocks owned by the Company, market value	[illegible]
Real Estate (unincumbered)	[illegible]
Interest accrued (of which greater part due January 1st, is already paid)	[illegible]
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums on Inland Risks, and other items	[illegible]
Cash Premiums uncollected on Policies issued at office	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Claims for Losses outstanding January 1st, 1865	[illegible]
Unpaid Dividends	[illegible]
Accrued U. S. Revenue Taxes	[illegible]
	[illegible]

J. MILTON SMITH, President. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company of New York. Abstract of the Annual Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

Cash Capital, $300,000.00
Assets, $585,237.92

ASSETS:

Cash on hand	$ 22,9[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
400 shares Broadway Bank Stock	40,000 [illegible]
600 " Citizens' "	[illegible]
United States Stock	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on Call	[illegible]
Bills due for Premiums	[illegible]
Interest accrued	[illegible]
Total Assets	$585,237 92
Liabilities	[illegible]

J. M. McLEAN, President. E. A. WALTON, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON. Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. Abstract of the Annual Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company January 1st, 1865:

Cash Capital, $200,000.00
Cash Assets, $365,583,41

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	[illegible]
Real Estate (Assessor's valuation)	[illegible]
Bonds of the City of Providence	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds	[illegible]
Ex. Bank Stock	[illegible]
All other Securities	[illegible]
Total assets	$365,583 41
Liabilities	[illegible]

JOHN KINGSBURY, President. WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary. J. HALSEY DE WOLF, Ass't. Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

ADRIATIC Insurance Company of New York. Abstract of Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company January 1st, 1865:

Cash Capital, $300,000.00
Cash Assets, $[illegible]

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	[illegible]
U. S. Certificates	[illegible]
N. Y. City and County Bonds	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages (1st lien)	[illegible]
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	[illegible]
Interest due January 1st	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Liabilities	[illegible]

WM. A. SEAVER, President. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.

STANDARD Insurance Company of New York. Abstract of Statement filed with the Auditor of State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company January 1st, 1865:

Cash Capital, $200,000.00
Cash Assets, $305,917.47

ASSETS: [illegible]

MILLER & WILLMARTH, AGENTS.

New Advertisements.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIA[N] ASSOCIATION. Election Monday, March 27th, 1865. REGULAR TICKE[T]. FOR PRESIDENT, H. W. FULLER, Of Christ Episcopal Church. FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, REV. J. H. VINCENT, Pastor of Trinity M. Church. FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, J. F. GILLETTE, First Baptist Church. FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, S. JOHNSON, St. John Episcopal Church. FOR RECORDING SECRETARY, O. C. GIBBS, First Congregational Church. FOR TREASURER, L. J. GAGE, Jefferson-street M. E. Church. FOR MANAGERS, S. H. HUNT, [illegible] Baptist Church. H. W. ADAMS, Third Presbyterian Church. F. H. ROCKWELL, First Cong. Church. WALTER L. HUNT, Grace Episcopal Church. C. J. BISHOP, Livingston Reformed Dutch Church. W. H. RAND, Wabash avenue Methodist Church. D. L. MOODY, Independent Church.

NEW 7-30'S. SECOND NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, March 25th, 1865. Of the present series of $[illegible] 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, only about twenty millions of dollars remain unsold, and these will doubtless be disposed of before the close of the present month. In availing himself of the provisions of the new Loan bill, Secretary McCulloch has decided upon the issue, through the agency of Jay Cooke, of a second series of 300,000,000 7 3-10 NOTES, Payable in three years from the 15th day of June next, and also convertible at maturity into Five-Twenty Gold-bearing Bonds. There will, therefore, be no interruption of the Agency, the present popular system of distribution of the notes being continued. Any subscriptions for 7 3-10 Notes received at this Office after the present series shall have been exhausted, will be filled with the new issue (the interest [illegible] the 15th day of June being paid in advance), which will be of equal value, and similar in all respects, excepting date of maturity. J. A. ELLIS, President. EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Ross, Foster & Co. DAILY ARRIVALS FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT PRICES From 25 to 50 per cent. Below the Importing Cost. EXTRA CHOICE POULT D'CHEVERS, Only Fifty Cents per Yard. Super Silk and Wool Mixed, At Five Shillings, Worth Eight. Double Width Alpacca Lustres, FIVE SHILLINGS. All Other Qualities in Same Proportion. We now have in store the best assortment of the above Goods ever shown in this city. REAL LACE GOODS Of every kind, in Novelties never before shown in this market. Styles entirely new. DOMESTIC GOODS, Of every kind, at the LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES. Be sure and examine our stock before buying, as we now have the BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE WEST, at all prices, defying competition. ROSS, FOSTER & CO., NEW STORE, Near the Tremont House.

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Hosiery & Gloves, &c. The most Complete and Cheapest Stock of this class of Goods to be found West of New York. SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 & 14 Lake Street.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. For seventeen years the superior excellence of our instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage. ☞ A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 43 Lake Street, Chicago. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

CHARLES B. BROWN & CO., IRON MERCHANTS, 36 LAKE STREET, OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MANUFACTURERS OF LEONARD'S PATENT Seamless Thimble Skeins, AND OLMSTED & DINSMORE'S TIRE SHRINKER AND COLD PUNCH. ☞ We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Goods in our line, which we are selling at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. MAGUIRE'S Compound Extract of Benne Plant. [illegible] J. & C. MAGUIRE, [illegible]

EDWARD [illegible], COMMISSION GOLD BROKER, No. 2 1-2 Clark Street.

HORSES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

OUR FINANCIAL FUTURE.

Let not your hearts be troubled. Ye believe in gold; believe also in greenbacks, for greenbacks are coming to gold. This is the financial lesson of the hour. Some tremble lest the continued rapid decline in gold will [illegible] wide-spread failures in business—a general panic and prostration. We see no occasion for this fear. Our quotations seem like those which have usually preceded panics—but in 1837 and '57, and similar seasons of financial revulsion, there was an *actual* decline, our quotations of prices referred to "gold prices;" now our "gold prices" are not falling, but the quotations of prices are in a currency which is mutable, and is now rising. The apparent decline in values is therefore to a great extent nominal, not real—in greenbacks not in gold. All merchants therefore who have traded within their means, keeping their stocks paid for, will find those stocks worth as much "in gold," i. e. *in fact* to-day, as two months ago, in spite of the fall in quotations.

Again, in times of former financial revulsions we have been largely indebted to foreign countries, owing to excessive importations, and the drain of gold from the country to pay those debts has occasioned a real poverty here, our goods have fallen in actual gold values, not nominal paper values, and this fall has made merchants really poor who had reason to suppose themselves rich. But now we are not indebted abroad. The balance of trade and exchange is in our favor, and with the termination of the rebellion foreign gold must continue to pour into our country instead of to go out. The invariable accompaniment of such panics has been a *departure from specie payments*, but now the apparent decline in greenback prices is the consequence of a *returning approximation to specie payments*. The symptoms are the reverse from those which have characterized all periods of financial depression. The rise in the greenback value of some articles and the fall in others is only that which is necessary to bring the currency to the standard of gold. Most owners of property which is falling in greenback values, also own other property which is rising in the same values. The merchant whose dry goods have been bought with gold at 200, finds his prices per yard, in greenbacks, 25 per cent lower (in gold the same), while his bills receivable are collectable in a currency worth twenty-five per cent more than they would have been if gold had not fallen. His real estate will be worth more. All debts payable in fixed sums of money, are increasing in actual value, with the currency, while all products which have been used in foreign commerce as equivalents for gold, such as wheat, pork and provisions, are falling in greenback value. These facts occasion intricate adjustments of values among ourselves, but most of our legitimate business men own not only goods which are falling, but bills receivable, book accounts, currency, real estate, &c., which are rising. We have no ruinous balance of foreign debt to pay off. Our war debt is due to ourselves. What one of us loses in these readjustments of prices, another makes, and frequently what we lose on one article we make on another. This being generally true, these adjustments of values, which tend to conform all to the gold basis, can never occasion general disaster. Speculators who have invested not only all their capital but their utmost credit in goods at prices depending for a rise on the success of the rebels will fail. Betters on gold will fail. But this is a dashing of baseless expectations rather than a loss of actual property—a loss of prospective profits rather than of real capital. The "bubble" bursts, but the "soap" remains. Others again are apprehensive that the change of industries consequent upon the close of the war will cause general depression; that the discharge of our armies will glut the labor market; that the reinvestment of the capital now engaged in business more or less directly connected with the supply of our armies, will prostrate and embarrass business at the North. A few considerations will show that all the capital and energy now invested in business connected with the war will find more than equally desirable openings in the opportunities for investment which will result with peace. Our soldiers, if discharged, will continue to consume food and clothing out of the army as well as in it. The entire Southern population reduced to want, of all the necessities and comforts as well as luxuries of life, will demand all our surplus supplies of food and clothing. Cotton, of which the world's supply is now nearly exhausted, can hardly fall below twenty-five cents a pound for the first crop after peace. That which paid enormously at from eight to ten cents a pound, will offer the highest inducements the Southern planters could desire, at three times that price. If the Southern planters will embrace the opportunity thus afforded, they will first emancipate their slaves to demonstrate their loyalty and save their real estate. They could then afford to pay their freedmen fair wages in consideration of the high price of cotton, even if the experience of the world had not amply demonstrated that free labor is cheaper to the employer than slave labor. To the extent the planters refuse to emancipate their slaves, their lands will be confiscated and occupied by Northern and European owners, who will either hire the negroes or introduce white laborers from the Northern States and from Europe. The Southern railroads, burnt towns, factories, and other improvements destroyed by the war must also be rebuilt, rearranged and re-run by new companies. The profits of rebuilding them will be so large as to attract all the needed capital. The necessity for immediately rebuilding them will make enterprise active and keep wages high, thus attracting emigration from the North and from abroad.

In brief, the effects of a speedy peace must be to inaugurate a period of great prosperity in all kinds of business. Our manufacturers protected by the tariffs necessary to pay our revenues, cannot but flourish. Our farmers will find dearer markets in which to sell, and cheaper in which to buy as manufacturing, commercial and mechanical industry are [illegible] to them. Our cotton will again go out as a world-[illegible]. Our national banking system will vastly facilitate the business of the country by supplying us with a uniform national currency. Our national debt will keep afloat two thousand millions of interest-paying capital, in which all may invest who desire a secure investment, at the low rates of interest which will attend so high a security during peace; this will naturally tend to keep down the rate of interest on all capital here, as similar causes have heretofore done in England, and here, as there, will thereby vastly promote the growth of the manufacturing, commercial, mechanical, financial and other industries which attract large populations, multiply capital, concentrate gold, and so through the "money power" control the world.

THE BASIS OF PEACE.

What power exists in the Government to compromise with rebels? Does any other power exist than that of the President to grant pardons, and that of Congress to pass laws more favorable than those which now exist, or to repeal those now on the statute book which may be obnoxious to them? The people also in the prescribed way may amend the Constitution. It is not pretended that either the legislative powers of Congress or the amending power of the people ought to or can be invoked to give the rebels more favorable terms. What then remains? The Union, the Constitution and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof as the Supreme Court shall construe and enforce them, mitigated in individual cases by his pardoning power—these he can offer and has done so. He has no power to do more. He cannot recall his Emancipation Proclamation. It either was valid or was not. If it was not, the Supreme Court will so decide, and there will be no need to recall it. If it was valid it gave the slaves included by its terms a vested right to freedom, and the Supreme Court will decide that this right once vested cannot be taken away. He can offer no abrogation of the confiscation law—no amendment in their favor of the constitution—no pledge for the future action of Congress. He can make no treaty with the rebels, for every treaty implies two parties, both of whom are to live after the treaty is entered into to enforce and carry out its provisions. If Mr. Lincoln should make a treaty with the Confederate Government by which the latter was to continue in existence, he would be a traitor, liable to impeachment and removal from his office for treason to the Constitution and for dissolving the Union. If on the other hand the treaty were that they were to lay down their arms and return to the Union, such a treaty is already in existence—the Constitution—and all they have to do is to keep the bargain already made. But as yet the rebels have intimated no willingness to accept any terms short of the dissolution of the Union. When they desire any other they will name them. If they lie within the pardoning power of the President, those who know Mr. Lincoln in [illegible] know that that power would be [illegible] [illegible] the President has the power by some magic wand or [illegible] to change the minds and hearts of the rebels, will state specifically what they think it is in his physical or constitutional power to do more than he has already done. What other "Basis of Peace" can he present than obedience to the constitution, and what can he do if that is not accepted save to enforce it?

WILL LEE EVACUATE RICHMOND?

The rumors from Richmond and rebel reports from North Carolina, are conflicting, indefinite, and calculated to intensify the interest with which we regard the military situation. Richmond papers of the 22d and 23d seem to be looking for an advance of Grant rather than attempting to conceal the alleged movements of Lee, of which the Washington gold [illegible] of the New York press are so full. As the mud is such as to prevent Grant from moving, it is probably equally effectual to prevent Lee from evacuating Richmond. He has now only the Danville Railroad by which to despatch his army towards North Carolina, and that is old, broken-down, worn out, and utterly inadequate to the transportation of an army of 60,000 men. As Grant would be upon his heels the moment his retreat had begun, to evacuate Richmond would only be to move out of his intrenchments and fight in the open field. After evacuating Richmond Lee would have a march of one hundred and fifty miles, or at least six days, between him and Johnston. He has almost no cavalry with which to cover such a march, while Sheridan commands the finest and most experienced cavalry which the war has produced. In abandoning Richmond he must leave his heavy and siege artillery and all ammunition beyond what he could carry, and which would last him only for one or two battles. There is no great railroad centre in North Carolina where supplies, ammunition, &c., could be provided and kept for such an army. It is difficult to see how he could elude Grant for five days so as to reach Raleigh. Having reached Raleigh, the task of "overwhelming" Sherman with probably 120,000 men, which is as nearly as may be estimated the utmost strength of Lee and Johnston combined, may be still more difficult, as Sherman's force is believed to exceed that figure.

An apocryphal "Washington" correspondence, elsewhere published, makes Lee say that the evacuation of Richmond would be fatal, as the Virginia troops would not be marched out of the State. There is great force in this, in view of the peculiar "States' rights" theories of the Virginians, including Lee himself. Nor do we see where Lee can plant himself in any more impregnable "last ditch" than he is now in. The labor of four years has been expended in fortifying it, and to abandon it is to part with a strength which quadruples the number of his men. If he moves it must be either to assail Sherman in his position, or to take up a new position. But Sherman can intrench himself in a few hours, and strengthen his position with each succeeding hour. To assail a force of 120,000 men behind intrenchments is folly. If Lee moves to a new position, it must be to one infinitely weaker than Richmond. While we have profound respect for the wisdom embodied in the quaint advice of Hosea Bigelow, "Don't never prophesy unless ye know," we feel at least safe in distrusting the prophecies that Lee will evacuate Richmond.

New Jersey.

Poor little Jersey seems bound hand and foot by Copperhead corporations. She was the only free State that voted for Little Mac. Every patriotic Jerseyman's cheek tingles with shame when her name is mentioned. The Camden and Amboy, and the Copperhead aristocrats residing upon her beautiful hills, but doing business in New York and Philadelphia, have brought this burning disgrace upon the fair fame of one of the most patriotic of the old thirteen States whose memories are sanctified by some of the hardest fights and most stirring scenes of our revolutionary history. But despite the dark cloud of Copperhead malignity that now broods over her, earnest, patriotic citizens of that State fully believe that the day of her deliverance draws nigh. In proof of this we publish the following extract from a private letter to one of the editors of the TRIBUNE. The gentleman who writes it occupies a leading political and social position, and has the best possible means to judge correctly of the matters of which he speaks:

"Our Legislature, as you have seen by the newspapers, has refused, by a strict party vote—in both branches—to ratify the Constitutional amendment—and, as last year, refused the right of voting to our soldiers in the field. While their action on these measures is greatly deplored by all loyal and good men, it is not without its advantages to us as a party. Going before the people of the State next fall on the issues thus presented, New Jersey will surely wheel into line with the other free States and declare for Liberty and Right. We gained some 7,000 on the popular vote last November—added thirteen Union members to the Assembly—tieing that body—and we will next year, it is confidently believed, carry both branches of the Legislature and elect the Governor.

We feel mortified and disgraced by the attitude that we as a State occupy in clinging to the hateful and outrageous system of slavery—against not only the feelings of the people of our own country, but of the whole world. But thank God the sky is clearing, and New Jersey, so full of Revolutionary honor, and glorious memories, will see to it that her vote shall be cast for the obliteration of the plague spot of slavery from the National escutcheon. Hasten, happy day, when slavery shall cease in the world."

Oil in Cass County, Michigan.

We learn that oil has been found in *hopeful* quantities in Cass Co., Michigan, about ten miles northeast of Elkhart, on the Michigan Southern railroad. Several farmers who sold out their farms in the oil region of Pennsylvania, and have settled about Elkhart, have visited the district and pronounce the prospects fully equal to the early developments of the sections from which they came. The oil is found saturating a bog at the base of a range of hills, and that it is the genuine article there can be no probable mistake. J. R. Mather and others of the solid men about Elkhart have taken hold of the matter, determined to sink wells and test the extent of the deposit.

ITEMS.

At the recent billiard tournament in Boston, William Tobin won the golden cue.

There has been a great fire at Port au Prince; loss seven millions.

The Newburyport (Mass.) mills are suspending work.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has gone to [illegible] for his health.

A new journal has been started in Turin called the *Count Cavour*.

Prince Alfred of England has been on a visit to the little Prince Imperial at the Tuilleries, and had a nice time.

Horse flesh is becoming very popular on the Continent.

Eight hundred thousand francs are spent in masses at Rome, and 214,000 in education.

There are 2,382 religious houses in Italy.

A Chinese giant is exhibiting in Hong Kong, measuring 8 feet 3 inches in height. He makes way at a single meal with two puppies and rats *ad lib*.

There are 84,000 bachelors in the colony of Victoria, and only 15,264 spinsters.

Potatoes are a drug in Maine at 70 cents per bushel.

There were 3,634 illegitimate births in Scotland last year.

A man in Hartford, Conn., has a calf, one year old, weighing 945 pounds.

Mrs. Wood, who was severely burned at the Metropolitan Theater in Buffalo, recently, is dead.

M. Venet, in the *Monde*, says of the Paris style of dress: "If one of the present queens of the Parisian beau monde were to walk out of doors in ball costume, the sergens de ville would lock her up, and the correctional tribune visit her with the withering effect of a conviction."

The last of the Swiss Guards who were present at the taking of the Tuilleries in 1792, died in Berne recently.

A national conservatory has been founded at Perth for the education of actors and singers.

A new translation of Faust is announced in London.

A sister of Sylvanus Cobb hanged herself the other day.

Dumas is publishing a new novel: "Les Souvenirs d'une Favorite."

The great library in the Rue Richelieu has 2,000,000 printed volumes, 200,000 manuscripts, 3,000,000 lithographs and engravings, and 350,000 maps.

Tom Taylor has produced another successful play called "Settling Day."

The discovery has been made in Paris, among a collection of autograph letters of Mad. de Maintenon, of a MS. of Louis XIV, the subject of which is "La Vie de Cesar."

The oldest officer in the army is Adjutant Peucodu, whose commission bears date March 31, 1783.

Of the 27,072 births in the eight largest towns of Scotland in 1864, 23,438 were legitimate, and 3,634 illegitimate.

At the Prince Napoleon's ball, lately held, the principal gastronomic novelty of the evening was a salad of iced asparagus and fresh sliced truffles.

An elopement of a painfully sensational character has taken place in London in high life. The brother of a noble Marquis, bordering upon three score years, himself the father of a numerous family, is one of the parties; and the lady, who is nearly related to him by marriage, is the wife of a noble lord, but one degree removed from the heirship of one of the oldest and wealthiest marquisates in the kingdom. The offending fair one, who has not yet reached her [illegible] year, leaves behind her several interesting children, but [illegible] has taken with her the title deeds to an extensive [illegible] in the shape of recently acquired property of the value of nearly [illegible].

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 20, 1865.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In the candid opinion of your humble servant, may be set down as one man among a thousand. He is a man—every inch a man—and a Christian—which, according to the poet, Young, is to be

"The highest style of man."

Or, as Hare expressed the same sentiment:

"A Christian is God Almighty's gentleman."

Beecher has been described by every newspaper scribbler, perhaps, who has written from this city, and I shall not attempt what has been better done by better men; but I cannot help saying that I was impressed with his evident largeness of soul, and the rounding perfection of his mental and physical organization. Placid and calm as the bosom of the unruffled lake, his mind had still the latent depths which only required to be stirred with a breath or a gale to give forth either eloquent flower of the soul or violent billows of strongest passion. The sermon he delivered yesterday was in memory of the late Mrs. Hannah Chapin Conant, and was the most touching address that I have ever heard delivered. There was an earnestness in Beecher's tones, a feeling in his words, which caused more than one listener to think that at one day of his existence he had held more than a common interest in the being of the woman he so ably described. A memoir of Mrs. Conant will soon be published, and I will not forestate the history of that excellent and christian lady by giving any of the crude facts I might recall from Beecher's sermon—and besides, the sermon itself will appear in next week's *Independent*. Beecher has a large church—a fashionable church—and it is always filled to its utmost capacity. And still there are five hundred free seats. The most interesting part of the edifice, to the mind of the parent, is the Sunday School room—a large, handsomely finished apartment, capable of accommodating 1,500 pupils. It has paintings, flowers, a fountain with fish sporting in the water at its base, and a Superintendent and teachers who are devoted to their calling. Certainly the children of this generation, in Brooklyn, are blessed. Many of the best ladies of that city and of New York pass the greater portion of each Sabbath at Plymouth church, teaching the children who gather there the lessons of the Bible, and pointing out to them the path of christianity. After listening to Beecher, and looking at the Sabbath School room, your correspondent wonders not that his demoralization has departed.

A PROPHESY.

There is no doubt in the mind of any sane man who has looked at the country with half his senses about him, that we are upon the eve of a grand and pervading financial crisis. The speculators in gold have already had a foretaste of what's in the wind, and will probably stand from under in season to prevent themselves from being further subjected to the smashing process. The speculators in the necessaries and comforts of life, with grasping landlords and real estate owners, are to be the next great sufferers. The gold dealer gets little pity. The meat dealer, clothing dealer, and house-letting landlord will deserve as little of the same commodity—or less. By unrighteous combinations they have wronged the masses. The masses will not regret to see their oppressors meet a portion of their punishment on earth. The remainder they are sure to receive in the hereafter. Gold is to be exported from Europe. Down go the prices. Those who are caught with their hands overloaded with the spoils will be caught napping, and down they will have to go with the prices. The prices may be resurrected. The speculators have neither hope here, or salvation hereafter.

The wholesale dealers in all kinds of fabrics have been compelled to follow the fall of the mercury—gold—and let down their fabrics. They do it with an ill grace—but they do it. And, the retailer of the same sort of goods, what does he do? Just absolutely nothing. You pay as much for a yard of cotton, or a dozen spools of thread, or a dozen of eggs, as you did when gold was at 280. But you will not have to do so long. Down they must come—and that very soon. The turners of the grind-stone upon which the noses of the poor have so long been ground, must come in for their share of suffering. Let them suffer! Rents have got to come down. They are now 75 per cent higher than they were a twelvemonth ago.

A NEW UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

It has long been a subject of annoyance to New Yorkers that the handsomest street and the principal street of their city, should be so loudly and vehemently vituperated by all new-comers. In fact, Broadway is no longer large enough, or wide enough, for the accommodation of the vehicles and the foot-passengers who daily and hourly would traverse it. Imagine the narrow portals of a theatre, the house filled with men, women and children, and a cry of fire, and you have a fair picture in your mind of the condition of the main thoroughfare of the largest city in America. It becomes not a street, but a muddle and an annoyance. Omnibuses—an abomination—men, women, children, drays, wagons, carts, horses, all moving with the greatest possible speed, to get out of the rush, get mingled together in one undistinguishable mass—legs are broken, men killed, children suffocated, in the jam and the confusion—and this is Broadway. I call it the straight and narrow path to death and destruction. Numerous have been the plans to remedy this evil. It was proposed to build a line of railroad on the roofs of the houses. That was too high, and was given up. It was thought that a road might be put up on iron pillars. But the inconvenience of getting to it, and the obstruction the railroad would furnish to free admission of light, caused this to be abandoned. It was then proposed to run horse cars on the streets running parallel with and on both sides of Broadway. For a time this did relieve the street. But that time has passed, and after several years Broadway is again too full. Now a project is on foot to tunnel the street from end to end, and within the tunnel and underground, to run a train of cars, having outlets and places, or wells, for the reception of passengers every few blocks. There has been a patent applied for, for an iron roofing to this tunnel, and ere long a work similar to that of tunneling Lake Michigan to supply Chicago with pure water, will be commenced here. Something needs to be done, certainly, to relieve the people from the pressure of people upon Broadway.

THE STREET FASHIONS.

The ladies of New York are supposed to make the fashions for the rest of the ladies of America, and the Empress Eugenie, of France, makes the fashions for the aforesaid New York ladies. Let me give you a picture of a fashionable lady whom I met in Broadway yesterday. Commencing at the feet, they were small. I am not certain about the shoes—but the ankles were covered with white. The skirt of the rich heavy silk dress was looped up at stated distances, above a handsome balmoral, and hung in regular points or festoons over the latter garment. There was a profusion of gimp, buttons, lace, etc., etc., about the bottom of the dress, and the looping-up process, I assure you, gave a fine effect to the draping. There was a broad belt about the taper waist, fastened with a heavy buckle of gold. Buttons as large as a dinner plate were placed all over the dress, waist, bust and skirt. They were in fact military buttons, or they looked like them. Passing to the head of the lady, I found her hair not red—but reddish—not woolly, like that of an African, but [illegible], frizzled. At the sides it was puffed out [illegible]. The bonnet was covered over with flowers, on which bugs, birds of paradise, etc., etc., had been gummed. I thought I saw a lizard in one rose. But gentlemen fasten their cravats now-a-days with studs representing spiders and tarantulas. Why not allow the ladies to follow suit? They do! Then the back hair, which erst hung in "waterfalls," was done up in a roll, enclosed in a net, looking like a large auburn colored snake hanging below the bonnet, and a quantity of tiny curls drooped over the forehead. In fact, that lady was a perfect wonder of the dress-maker's, bonnet-maker's and hair-dresser's art. And I have seen hundreds on Broadway as grandly and as "wonderfully made."

Perhaps I may paint a swell of the dandy species in my next. They have the *genus* here in all his magnificence.

OUR PARIS LETTERS.

Interesting Details Concerning Napoleon's Cæsar.

Politics and Festivities—Effect in Europe of the Fall of Charleston—Mexican Stocks—The New French Minister.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, March 8, 1865.

Just as the public were becoming pretty well tired of the Papal Encyclic and the rather long pastoral letters of about eighty of the French Bishops respecting it, a new document has turned up to attract attention. The Preface written by the Emperor for his "History of Julius Cæsar" has appeared; the first volume of the work itself being announced for early next month. Translations in most of the languages of Europe will be published simultaneously with the French edition. About six weeks ago the preparation of the English translation was offered to myself in a very flattering manner; an offer which, to my great regret, I was compelled to decline, in consequence of other pressing literary engagements. There has been a good deal of absurd misrepresentation with respect to the prices paid for these translations, and the public has been led to believe that they are very large. This is, however, by no means the case, and I know, from the best authority, that the Emperor has felt very much dissatisfied with his editors, the Messrs. Plon, for the way in which they have used the confidence placed in them, and the preference shown them, entirely for their own advantage and with too little consideration for the credit of their imperial customer. The Emperor reserved to himself a voice in the choice to be made of translators, but with the pecuniary part of the transaction he could, of course, have nothing to do. He expected, however, that in return for the favor shown, large and liberal views would have been followed in a matter in which his honor was concerned. This, however, can scarcely be said to have been the case. For instance, in London, a third or fourth rate publisher has been chosen for the work. The price offered me for the translation was 3,000 frs.; nothing extraordinary, certainly, (exclusive of the honor), for a quarto volume of some 470 pages, with many classical notes to be retranslated from the original languages. But the price paid for the Italian translation is, I learn, only 3,000 frs., [illegible] inadequate [illegible], and the Emperor feels greatly annoyed that any transaction in which his name is implicated should be conducted in such a fashion. I mention these matters, because the imperial and literary curiosity in question is attracting just now great attention, and any authentic circumstances respecting it are interesting, destined, as it doubtless is, to descend to posterity, both by the great name of its author and by the intrinsic merits which I have reason to suppose belong to it.

The Preface appeared first in the *Moniteur du Soir* of Saturday last, and has since been reproduced by all the newspapers. It has been written, it appears, since 1863, and bears evidence of great thought in the content and care in the composition. Its object is to acquaint the public with the Emperor's motives for writing the history of a great man. It is to prove that when Providence raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne or Napoleon, it is for the purpose of pointing out to nations the path they shall follow, and accomplishing, in a few years, the work of centuries. Woe be to them, the Emperor says, who resist the mission of such men; they are like the Jews who crucified the Messiah; and they are as blind, he adds, as culpable, for nothing can stop the course of Providence; and, although all Europe conspired to banish Napoleon I to St. Helena, that has not prevented the Empire from being restored in the person of Napoleon III. The key to the whole work, in spirit and principle, is probably to be found in the above sentences, which are penned with great force and dignity, and with that clearness and lucidity of views and of style for which the writer has long been remarkable. That Napoleon had a mission, no one can doubt. So had Washington. But are not the different ends of the two men, and the different estimations they have left behind them, evidence mainly of how much better and more faithfully the one fulfilled the task committed to him by Providence, than the other.

We have just received the intelligence of Sherman's further success and advance upon Charleston. The effect has been greatly to confirm the now generally prevailing impression that peace must must soon come by one means or another. The recent warlike demonstrations made by the South, are regarded in the light of spasmodic efforts.

We are without political news of any importance, and no animation is likely to show itself in the Chambers until the discussion commences upon the address. The committees in both Houses are employed in drawing up the proposed form of reply to the Emperor's opening speech. The Duc de Morny is ill, but is expected to be better in time to reoccupy the President's chair. The Cardinals are reported to be preparing speeches in the Senate against the Italian convention, and M. Thiers announces his intention to defend the temporal power of the Papacy in the Corps Legislatif. A recent visit of General de La Marmora to Rome, and a long interview there between him and the French Commander-in-Chief, induces the belief that steps are being taken for the approaching withdrawal of the French forces.

The Emperor drove himself through all the most populous streets of Paris the other day in an open phaeton, and was enthusiastically received. The town has been full of feasting and gayety of late, with gorgeous processions of the *Bœuf gras*, and masked balls every night, preparatory to the commencement of Lent.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, March 9, 1865.

If it be any consolation in misfortune to be in the mouths of all men, the inhabitants of the "rebellion city" are not without such compensation for the chastisement which has overtaken them. Since the fall of Sebastopol no event has created so great a sensation in Europe as the fall of Charleston. It would be quite in vain for me to attempt to convey to you any idea of the extent of this feeling. The tidings that the real capital and birth-place of rebeldom had been captured without a blow, and that the flag of the Union once more waved from the shattered towers of Fort Sumter, appeared so wonderful and incredible to the people of this country that they took a strong hold of the French imagination, and succeeded for once in enchaining their attention upon so glorious though distant an achievement. And, indeed, when we travel back over the so comparatively short interval when the contending armies met almost daily on the line of the Potomac and the frontiers of Virginia, and the reiterated reproach of the journals and public voice of Europe against the North was the little progress made in the invasion of the enemy's country—when we look back, I say, over the short period of time since this was the case, and compare that state of things with what we know to exist now, the change which has taken place may well be regarded as miraculous. It seems now, to our view at a distance, as though rebellion only raised its head on a little spot of territory, and as if a single city alone held out against the reconstituted Union and strength of the United States. Take away Richmond, and, people ask here, what evidence remains of the "Presidency" of Mr. Jefferson Davis? There is, indeed, but one expression of opinion to be heard on all sides; and that is that the war is over. Prolonged and even desperate "resistance," by a few desperate men, may yet, for some time, perhaps, have to be encountered; but regular warfare, the warfare of armies meeting on equal terms in the shock of battle—of this we expect to hear no more. The opinion of many military men is that even Lee's army, compelled, as none doubt must be the case, to change its ground and find itself left without any solid basis of operations, or any sure resources of supply and material, must gradually break up and disperse from sheer inanition. At all events that with the entire seaboard in the hands of the North, with such bases of operations as New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and soon Wilmington and Richmond itself for the inlet of troops, with the whole line of the Mississippi open to them on the West, and Tennessee and North Carolina already almost in their grasp on the north—that with such advantages on the Federal side any Southern army should be long able to keep the field or sustain itself in a state of isolation in the interior, is an opinion deemed wholly contrary to all military rule and experience.

One effect of the late triumphant intelligence was to bring down Mexican stock (a favorite article in the French market) fully five per cent. I am certainly happy, however, to announce to you one piece of intelligence conveyed by this morning's *Moniteur*, which is of considerable importance in the present state of the relations between this country and the United States. The imperial government has appointed the Marquis de Montholon, at present Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor Maximilian, to fill the same office at Washington, thus putting an end to that interim in the regular diplomatic representation between the two governments which has afforded room for so much comment and so many well or ill founded conjectures. I trust the example will soon be followed by the authorities at Washington, and that all ground of further uneasiness will thus be removed. I have on former occasions discussed this subject so fully that I do not think it necessary now to say more respecting it. The new appointment seems satisfactory, and as if intended, if possible, to establish friendly relations between the newly established power in Mexico and its powerful neighbors. No doubt M. de Montholon will be instructed to enlighten the President and his cabinet as to the real views of the Emperor Napoleon in his American policy.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Occupation of Fayetteville—Destruction of the Arsenal and Cotton Mills.

[From the Wilmington Herald of the Union March 16.]

Brigadier General Dodge, Chief Quartermaster of this department, returned yesterday morning from an official visit to General Sherman at Fayetteville. General Dodge spent an entire day with General Sherman, arranging business connected with the Quartermaster's Department. The steamer Hart also came down yesterday, bringing a load of South Carolina refugees who have followed Sherman's army. Those who came down on the Hart were mostly white people. The company was largely composed of ladies. The rest of the refugees are marching down, and will be here in a day or two. The negroes of this immediate party General Dodge will send to General Saxton, in the Department of South Carolina, as rapidly as transportation can be provided for them. The disposition of the whites is yet to be determined on. Those who have friends and are able to provide for themselves will be allowed to consult their own inclinations, of course. The unfortunate ones who have neither means nor friends, but are dependent upon the bounty of the Government, must naturally yield their inclinations, in a large degree, to the convenience of the Government. The last of Sherman's army left Fayetteville yesterday. Whither bound will be developed speedily enough by the course of events. It is, however, evident that he cannot now move much further without fighting a battle. Where that battle will be it is difficult to foretell. Johnston and Bragg are concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Goldsboro, and are receiving reinforcements from Richmond. The rebels are evidently determined to assemble a large army on, and dispute the passage of, the Neuse river. Whether it is any part of Sherman's plan to meet them there or not, is more than we are able to tell. But it may be a satisfaction to the public to know that if he does encounter them in this State he will fall upon them with a vastly more powerful army than it is possible for the rebels to muster. Fayetteville has suffered much by its occupation by Sherman's army. The arsenal buildings were torn down, the works destroyed, and all the tenements attached destroyed. This was done by General Sherman's orders, the establishment being public property, and its destruction a terrible blow to the rebels. Not a vestige of that extensive and important work now remains. Every cotton mill in the place and vicinity was also destroyed, by order. Although these mills were private property, they were not under private control, nor could they be. The rebel armies were largely dependent upon them for supplies of cloth, the loss of which will be a heavy blow. There were four mills at Fayetteville, and two or three on Rockfish creek, all very large and extensive establishments. They were all thoroughly destroyed. The destruction of the *Observer* newspaper office was done without the orders, and contrary to the wishes and instructions of the commanding general. It is no part of his purpose, as we are assured, to destroy any purely private property in this State. But some of the soldiers who were familiar with the vacillating course of the *Observer*, took occasion to enter the town in advance of the army and set fire to the concern. Mr. E. J. Hale, the proprietor, besides the loss of his printing establishment, was compelled to submit to the destruction of his beautiful private residence and outbuildings, also fired by straggling soldiers. Mrs. M. Banks' house was also burned, but in this case the destruction was wholly unintentional. Some stragglers set fire to an old, deserted frame warehouse, the flames from which communicated to Mr. Banks' house, which stood in close proximity. The house was burned to the ground, despite every effort to save it. The building formerly occupied by the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and belonging to the institution, was also destroyed. At the time Sherman's troops arrived at Fayetteville there were eight light-draught steamers lying at the wharves. Six of these were destroyed, but whether by straggling rebels or Union soldiers is not clear. As they would have been of considerable value to our army, it is certain they were not destroyed by Sherman's authority. They were named the Dawson, Chatham, Flora, Kate, Caswell and Clarendon. The North Carolina and Hart were saved. The former was a poor, ricketty old craft, not fit for any service. The Hart was a fine river steamer, quite valuable. They have both been brought to this city. Fayetteville is now once more in the rebel lines, though it is not known that any rebels occupy it. Communication with it from here is, of course, [illegible] interdicted.

☞ The new Austrian Minister at Washington, Count Wydenbruck, is the scion of an ancient and noble family, and is about forty-five years of age. He has been attached in different capacities to the missions at Paris, London and Rio Janeiro.

REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Wheeler's Cavalrymen—The Meanest People are South Carolinians—Don't Want to Fight any Longer—The Thing about Played Out.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes the following letters from members of Wheeler's cavalry, captured during Sherman's march:

"THE THING ABOUT PLAYED OUT."

BUFORD DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, Dec. the 19th, 1864.

DEAR FATHER—I have seated myself to drop you a few lines. * * * You spoke about George. I would advise you to keep him out of the army as long as possible; it is true there aint much honer in staying out, and there is getting to bee less to come in, for the thing is about plade out. Our army dont treat sitizens any better than Yankeys do.

THE STINGY CAROLINIANS.

HEADQUARTERS HAGAN'S BRIGADE, NEAR BRIGHTON, S. C., Dec. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR WIFE— * * * We are now soldiering in South Carolina for the first time. We find plenty in the country, but the people are stingy to censure. In Georgia, where the Yankees had taken nearly everything, the citizens were glad to give us what was left, lest the enemy should return and get it. What good patriots the Yankees do make. The people in this country never before had any soldiers among them—never felt the war—have lived free from all trouble, have plenty; and yet we, who are fighting for their protection, are denied a mess of sweet potatoes, unless we pay an exorbitant price for them. I have seen as many as a hundred banks of potatoes at a house, and yet they are too stingy to give a peck. God pity such men, for I have no feeling for them.

You have doubtless heard various reports from our cavalry skirmishes with Sherman and have heard invariably of our success. *Dear one, so far we have not hurt the enemy.* Indeed, we are not able to do so. What can 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry do with an army of 25,000 to 30,000 infantry. *We are nothing but a plaything for Sherman.* In fact, we do his army good by keeping his men closed up and preventing straggling.

WANTS THE BLACK FLAG HOISTED.

CAMP 9TH ALA. CAVALRY, ROBERTSVILLE, BEAUFORT DISTRICT, S. C., Dec. 18, 1864.

MRS. ——— Gen. Sherman has reached the Suburbs of savannah and I am fearful he has Effected a Junction with his Fleet on the coast. He started from Atlanta with forty seven Thousand men and one hundred and Thirty Peices of Artilery But it is one of the government blunders in allowing the Federal army to march through the verry hart of the Confederacy I have fought this Army from Bowling Green hear and *we never have been able to cope with them* Wheeler Defeated Killpatrick in The General Battles at the Widow Browns Buck head church and and at Runnells farm but Killpatrick whipped us at Waymeaton with heavy loss but he had two Divisions of Infantry to back him the People in Dekalb County have nearly all Turned Torys and are staying at home under the Potection of the yankees I am in hopes this War will cease shortly for I think there has already been Blood enough spilt but there are men who have never saw the Flash of a hostile cannon crying for a War of Extermination But I hop it will be otherwise the *Black Flag might as well be hoisted now for few Prisoners are taken on either side in this Department of the Army* your Friend till Death W.

W. H. CAMPBELL.

FOUR YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY OR A MEMBER OF WHEELER'S GANG.

BEAUFORT DISTRICT, S. C., Dec. 14, 1864.

DEAR SISTER—I had almost despaired of ever having another chance to write. * * * * The Yankees took everything they could find, and what they did not take we did. The people complained very much. We were compelled to have something for ourselves and horses; we have been living on potatoes for nearly two weeks. Wheeler's cavalry have had a name through the country. *After the war I don't know which will sound worse, to say I have been in the Penitentiary four years, or that I belonged to Wheeler's cavalry.*

WON'T FIGHT ANY LONGER.

IN CAMP, NEAR BRIGHTON POSTOFFICE, S. C., Dec. 18, 1864.

DEAR SISTER—I take my pen in hand to address you a few lines, to let you know that I am well and where I am. It is supposed that we will be dismounted and taken to the ditches at Savannah, and, *if that is so, I shall go home. I am willing to fight as long as any one*, but I have been in the service nearly four years, and have never had leave of absence for as many as five days since I have been in service. If they will not dismount the regiment I will stay as long as the war lasts and fight. I cannot walk, and I will not serve as infantry. We have not had any bread to eat since we left Atlanta. We have been living on meat and potatoes all the time. *I have not tasted a bite of bread in four months to my certain knowledge*, and I am getting tired of living on potatoes.

A LADY'S LETTER.

BRIGHTON, S. C., Dec. 22, 1864.

MY DEAR, DEAR HUSBAND: I received yours of yesterday, and was glad to hear from you. I have been nearly overrun with the soldiers but I turn them off whenever I can do it, for them not to impose on me. But sometimes I cannot turn them away; they beg so hard and say they are so hungry that it seems very hard not to give a poor soldier something to eat when he is trying to keep the enemy from overrunning us. But I think we are *done over for now*. Our country is ruined forever. I heard yesterday that Savannah was about to give up, and when she does what is to keep them out of our State?

Your affectionate wife, A. J. BOSLICK.

THE MEANEST PEOPLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

BUFORD, Dec. 18, 1864.

DEAR JULIA: *We are in South Carolina, where this rebellion started*, and every house has to be guarded, and no man can get in a house unless he is a captain or some other officer of a hier rank. *If the Yankees want to be in any part of the government, I want them here, for these are the meanest people in the goverment.* We will move down a few miles in the morning, and then if we are to go in the ditches *we will do not it.*

WANTS THE YANKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAMP THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY, Dec. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR LOVER AND FRIENDS: * * * * We are in South Caroline *The meanist people in this cuntry ever I saw* since I have bent soldering if a soldier goes a bout there houses they will order him off. *I woodn't care mutch if the Yankes was to get in here I* think they wood fall a snake ore too.

Drunken Public Men.

[From the Troy Daily Whig.]

The newspapers of the country all comment on the unseemly exhibition of Andrew Johnson, on the day of his taking the oath of office. The Republican papers all regret and condemn the act, but most of them find some apology for it, in the events of the past four years, which have overtasked the body and brain of a man of his strong constitution and iron will. The *Independent* laments the fall of such a man and the disgrace of the nation. The *Tribune* says that if, as is affirmed, he has fallen into habits of intoxication, he cannot retain his office unless he reforms at once and completely. Such is generally the conclusion of the Republican press.

It requires but a little knowledge of history to know that Andrew Johnson is not the first man who has disgraced a high station by gross and untimely drunkenness.

And since the attacks upon Andrew Johnson will justify personalities, it will do to remember that Daniel Webster, at the agricultural dinner at Rochester, where he made one of the best speeches that ever fell from his lips, got shamefully drunk. His friend and rival, Silas Wright, was in the daily habit of "soaking his clay," and would frequently speak in the Senate when he had to hold himself up by leaning on his chair.

And is Andrew Johnson the first President or Vice President who disgraced his station by drunkenness? Is it not well known that John Tyler used to get drunk in the White House? And have the people forgotten Franklin Pierce. It is well known to thousands of the citizens of New Hampshire and Massachusetts that he was an habitual drunkard. He fell from his horse in Mexico because he could not sit in his saddle, he was so drunk. And yet the politicians, who were well acquainted with his habits, complicated him for President, and elected him over that gallant soldier, perfect gentleman and prudent statesman, General Scott. It is a notorious fact that on the day he was nominated he was at the Tremont House, in Boston, so drunk that he was unfit to be seen, and that his friends had to take charge of him. Was he not frequently unfit for public business at Washington? And who does not remember his disgraceful exposure of himself when he came on to New York to attend the opening at the Crystal Palace?

And coming down a little later, let us ask who was the last Democratic Vice President of the United States? Was it not John C. Breckinridge, whose intemperate habits were well known to the Senate and to the people who ever attended its sittings? Have people forgotten the Presidential campaign of 1860? The conservative American party of that year nominated John Bell for President, a common drunkard then, and who has since become a driveling sot. One wing of the Democratic party nominated John C. Breckinridge, a drunkard, and the other Stephen A. Douglas, a hard tippler.

Illinois.

The Cairo *News* says that Hon. Sydney Breese, present Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. H. K. S. O'Melveny, and Hon. W. J. Allen, are all on the point of removing to Cairo, with the intention of making that classic hole their future home.

A young woman named Mary Brown, was burned to death in Winters' Block, Cairo, a few days ago.

A man named Carter, and Johnny Mack, formerly Marshal of Mound City, engaged in an affray a short time since, in that city, and after exchanging several shots Mack was so badly wounded that his life is in danger.

An oil company in Freeport think they have discovered quite a number of oil springs in Stephenson county. "As soon as two or three thousand shares are sold, wells will be sunk in various localities."

We stated in our Saturday's issue that a soldier by the name of Dooris had been shot by a guard at Cairo. Lieut. Chilson, of the 24th Michigan, furnishes the following particulars to the Cairo *News*:

"The affair occurred shortly after leaving Centralia, about 2 o'clock p. m., where, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance and strict orders, the men had procured liquor, and the unfortunate man, who was a recruit of the 5th Illinois cavalry, Co C, and from Chicago, was partially under its influence. The commanding officer had given strict orders that none should be permitted to leave the cars. Dooris had entered the car at one end, and attempted to pass out at the other. The guard interposed. The deceased drew his revolver and leveled it at the guard, when it was thrown up by another person. He continued to aim at the guard, who raised his gun and fired, killing Dooris instantly. An investigation was had, and the guard was exonerated as having acted in the discharge of his duty."

John Cunningham's brick grain warehouse, at Mattoon, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Carbondale *New Era*, of the 21st inst., says the peach crop of that section of that part of the country, we learn from Captain F. Evans, Dr. Stozer and others, is only a partial failure. While the buds are nearly all killed on the low grounds, those on the high grounds are unharmed. On what is known as the "Ridge" running through Jackson and Union counties, the crop will be a full one.

Jeff. Davis Accused of Falsehood.

The Washington *National Republican* of Monday last contains the following:

"We have the best authority for asserting that the declaration made by Jeff. Davis in his message, which appeared in this city in the *National Republican* on Saturday last, that 'an interview with Gen. Longstreet was asked for by Gen. Ord, to the end that an interview might be had between Generals Grant and Lee,' is in part and in whole a deliberate falsehood.

"The truth is, that an interview with Gen. Ord was solicited by Gen. Longstreet at the [illegible] of Gen. Lee. Gen. Grant not being authorized to act as a peace commissioner, except in a legitimate military way, declined the interview.

"The fact that Gen. Lee sought such a meeting with Gen. Grant is an evidence of his desire to obtain terms."

MAZZINI TO THE POPE.

Plain Talk to the Pontiff.

Signor Mazzini has published a solemn address to the Pope on his Encyclical letter. Having shown the futility of the anathemas in that letter, he says:

There was a time when the Popes were the depositaries and guardians of the moral law. Believing in their mission of justice and liberty for all—intrepid against all who sought to violate their power—and ready to suffer for their faith, which was then the faith of the peoples—the Popes, from the fifth to the thirteenth century, aided and promoted the progress which Pio Nono now condemns. But you are both a prince and the servant of princes at the present day. You reign through force, not through faith; your party is corrupt and corrupting; the Sanctuary is surrounded by Neapolitan brigands, upon whom you confer your blessing, while you have no word of comfort for the peoples who invoke God's liberty and equality. Your predecessors might and ought, you might and ought to have accompanied us upon the path of discovery and advance, in order to have left us, as Moses left his people, on the borders of the Promised Land, and have blessed us in dying even as a dying father blesses the children who are to survive him. You expire cursing the spirit of inquiry, cursing the power of intellect, cursing faith in the discovery of the truth, cursing the peoples who seek their freedom, cursing mankind and life itself. An apostate from Jesus and humanity, you condemn yourself to expire in isolation, deprived of all communion with your brother man. As Pope, six hundred years of impotence—the betrayal of every precept of Christ—your church's adultery with the wicked princes of the earth—the idolatry of the form substituted for the spirit of religion—the systematic immorality of the men who surround you, and the negation of all progress sanctioned by yourself as the condition of your existence, rise in judgment against you. As prince, the blood of Rome, and the impossibility of your remaining there a single day other than by brute force, rise in judgment against. Reconcile yourself with God. With humanity you cannot.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Ex-Gov. Aiken of South Carolina and his Slaves.

A letter from Charleston to the Washington *Republican* says:

"Ex-Gov. Aiken is one of the largest slaveholders and wealthiest men of the South. Since the occupation of Charleston by our forces, he has reported the names of all his slaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the commandant of the post, and given each family a farm on one of the most fertile and productive islands on the coast, placed them on it, and all are well started in life. Such a deed deserves to be recorded."

Cotton Brought in.

Since the lines were opened by order of Gen. Washburn, there have been brought into Memphis, from different counties of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, 1,435 bales of cotton. These were brought in by 890 persons, who, returning homeward, took out with them supplies to the amount of $193,181.83. Nine-tenths of these people are satisfied that their only hope of peace and prosperity depends upon the United States, and will, as far as they can without imminent risk, exert an influence adverse to the Southern Confederacy.—*Memphis Bulletin, 21st inst.*

☞ The first election of the city of Lincoln, (Logan county,) in this State, under the new charter passed at the late session of the General Assembly, took place a few days ago, and resulted in the election of J. C. Webster, Republican, and editor of the Lincoln *Herald*, Mayor, over Colby Knapp, Cop., and Senator from Logan county in the General Assembly of 1863. The vote stood, Webster, 298; Knapp, 191.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1865.

The week closing to-night has probably been the most exciting ever known in the commercial history of our city. Notwithstanding the heavy fall in values last week, we have to record a further decline this week of 10 per cent on the premium on gold, 7@8c per bushel on wheat, 3@4c per bushel on corn, 6@7c per bushel on oats, $5.00@6.00 per barrel on pork, and 4@5c per gallon on highwines. Day after day the general markets have been panic-stricken and excited, and extensive operators have been in a perfect whirl of commotion and excitement from morning till night. The losses have been unusually heavy, for the decline was so sudden and continuous that even those who were on the "bear" side were not able to turn quick enough to take proper advantage of the depreciation.

To-day the markets have been steady and firmer. Owing to the news of a temporary check to Sherman and the idea that Government agents were in the market purchasing gold, it opened at 157½ and closed in the afternoon at 157¼. Wheat ruled 1@1½c higher, and oats advanced 1@1½c. There was also a better feeling in the market for Provisions and sales ranged at higher quotations. The demand, however, was chiefly confined to short sellers. Speculation still runs high, but there are few who are willing to buy till the problem is solved, whether Lee will remain within his fortifications till Sherman arrives before Richmond or fly further South. Those even who think that gold is intrinsically too low, are unwilling to buy as long as Sherman keeps on his victorious march.

A few days since we noted the temporary suspension of one of our heaviest wheat, pork and gold operators. It is our pleasure now to state that he has to-day paid in full every claim against him, and is now ready to recommence business. Before he suspended he honorably paid out down to the last dollar, and now he has cleared off every dollar of his indebtedness. The high esteem in which he was held in the trade has been fully sustained by this illustration of honorable integrity.

The Money market to-day was very close and stringent, both from a scarcity of currency, and a disinclination on the part of bankers to take risks under the present condition of monetary affairs. The rate of discount is therefore nominal at 10 per cent per annum; but the street rates are firm at 1@1½ per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange is scarce and the market is firm at par buying and ⅛ premium selling.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 157¼, declined to 153½ and closed at 4 p. m. at 157¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

10:30 a. m.	157¼	2:30 p. m.	153¾
11:00 a. m.	155½	2:30 p. m.	154
11:30 a. m.	154½	3:00 p. m.	156¼
12:00 m.	154½	4:00 p. m.	157¼

Here the Gold market opened on the street at 156, declined to 151, and closed steadily at 155.

Silver was dull and nominal at 130@135.

Government Bonds were a shade easier. Five-Twenties were in limited demand at 104½ buying and 105½ selling. Ten-Forties were quiet at 91 buying and 91½@92 selling.

Cook County Scrip was dull at 85½@86. The transactions were very light.

The gross amount of the clearings at the Clearing House for the week ending to-night, was $5,735,829.20 against $7,342,758.92 last week.

—The house of James Dart & Co., stock brokers, New York, is reported to have suspended during the past few days, and two large dry goods firms are mentioned, as having made assignments, but no names are mentioned. A failure is also reported in the woolen trade and two in the produce trade. The N. Y. *Express* of Wednesday evening last thus reports the panic which took place on that day:

The panic which raged in financial circles to-day was severely felt in the commercial and mercantile community, and the depression in produce and merchandise has been very heavy.

There is a strong disposition to sell almost everywhere, but buyers are very shy, and the business is limited at the large concessions.

There is a general feeling of distrust, and many are inclined to believe that the end is not yet, and it really looks at present as if this was the case.

Merchants have been expanding during the past six months to a certain extent, and, although goods are not bought and sold on very long credit, yet the cost system has been gradually falling [illegible].

At the Produce Exchange the depression was very marked, and there was a heavy fall in prices during the session.

Flour fell off 15@25c on the common, and 25@50c on the good grades, and was very difficult of sale.

Wheat declined 5@10c; oats 4@10c; corn 1c; rye 3@5c; barley 4@5c; and whiskey 1@3c.

The pork speculation was very sick early in the day and sold at $24.25, a decline of $5.00, and afterwards rallied to $28.50, closing at $27.50.

Lard declined one cent. Cut meats, and butter and cheese were also lower, and quotations were merely nominal.

In the cotton market there was another tumble, and middling uplands were down 5@7c.

General merchandise is very dull of sale, and no activity could be induced, even at a large decline.

In the dry goods market there is a gloomy feeling, and the tendency is towards lower prices.

There have been some compromises in the dry goods trade, but no out and out failures are authenticated to day.

— In New York the money market is still close. The N. Y. *Shipping List* reports as follows:

The demand for money is moderate, but capitalists do not relax their stringency, and we still quote all Loans at 7 per cent per annum. Commercial paper is quite freely discounted at previous rates. We quote:

	Per cent per annum.
Loans on call, stock securities	7 @—
Do bond and mortgage	7 @—
Prime endorsed bills, 60@90 days	7 @ 8
do do 4@6 months	8 @ 9
First class single signatures	8 @ 9
Other good bills	10 @ 12

— In Philadelphia the money market is feverish. Loans on call ranged at 6@7 per cent, and good business paper at 9@10 per cent per annum.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent, free of tax, payable April 17th.

—In St. Louis there was a large demand for money on the 23d, which was but partially supplied at unusually high rates of interest, 1 per cent per month having been freely paid on choice collaterals. New York exchange was plenty at par.

—In Boston, on the 22d inst., the money market was more stringent, and business paper was discounted at 9@12 per cent. The *Advertiser* says:

"In the present state of business great caution is exercised by capitalists, and none but names of the most undoubted strength are taken at the minimum rate of 8 per cent. General wholesale business is very much depressed, and in many branches of trade there is scarcely anything doing. Prices have materially depreciated, and wherever sales are made a large decline upon the cost has to be submitted to in most cases. Sugar, molasses, pork, and produce of all kinds are largely affected by the general decline."

—In Cincinnati, yesterday, the money market was close. The *Gazette* says: "Capital is plenty, but it is loaned sparingly." The rates paid on the street ranged from 15@24 per cent, and at the banks [illegible] per cent.

—Some of the New York merchants have been urging the Treasury Department to go into the market, and purchase several millions of gold, so as to keep prices up, and thus prevent a general commercial collapse. When gold was advancing these same merchants were denouncing Secretary Chase for selling gold in order to keep prices down. Very consistent men, these New York merchants. When prices were going up, it was an outrage to interfere; but now when they are going down, interference is urged as a necessity—for what? To save the immense fortunes which the merchants have made out of the people by the extraordinary prices paid for goods and merchandise. The merchants have had their day—it is the people's turn now. Secretary McCulloch very properly refused to interfere.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

2,500 5-20s	106		5,000 Gold s 10		153
1,500 C.co. scrip	86		5,000 " s 5		153
3,000 Gold s 5	153		5,000 " s 3		153½
5,000 " s 3	153		5,000 " s 3		153½
1,000 "	153		5,000 "		154
20,000 " s 3	153		5,000 "		153½
1,000 "	152½		5,000 "		154
10,000 "	153½		2,000 "		153
5,000 "	153½		2,000 "		152
10,000 " s 10	152		5,000 "		152
10,000 " s 10	153		5,000 " s 3		153
10,000 " s 10	153		5,000 " s 3		153
5,000 " s 10	152		5,000 "		153
7,000 "	153		2,100 "		152½
1,000 "	153		2,000 "		153½
3,000 "	153		20,000 " b 10		153
5,000 " s 10	154½		5,000 "		153
2,000 " s 5	154½		2,000 "		152
5,000 " s 10	151		5,000 " s 10		153½

Market rampant.

SALES AT THE SECOND BOARD.

1,000 7-30s	99½	5,000 Gold s 10	155½
1,500 Scrip	86	2,000 "	154½
5,100 "	85½	3,500 "	154½
5,000 " b 30	87	2,500 "	154½
5,000 Gold s 5	154	5,000 " s 3	155½
5,000 " s 5	154	2,000 " s 10	155½
5,000 "	155½	5,000 " s 10	155½
2,500 "	155½	5,000 " s 10	155½
5,000 " s 5	155½	5,000 " s 10	155½
5,000 " s 5	153		

RUFUS HATCH,
(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)
BROKER,
No. 25 Exchange Place, New York.
Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.
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C. A. Rogers, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Bound, Bailey & Co., New York City.
Messrs. McKim, Bros. & Co., New York City.
Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., New York City.
Messrs. H. J. Lyons & Co., New York City.
H. H. Baxter, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Oswego, N. Y.
C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Is and Railroad Co.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, March 25, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
N. Y. C.	90¾	....	Hudson River	101¾	....
C. & N. W.	22½	....	Ill. Central	90¾	....
C. & N. W. pfd.	50½	....	Reading R.R.	90⅞	....
Erie (com.)	55½	....	Ill. 6 ℔ ct War Loan Bonds	98	....
Erie pfd	88	....	U. S. 6 ℔ ct 5-20 Coupons	105¾	....
C & Pitts	52¾	....	U. S. 5 ℔ cent 10-40	91½	....
M. S. (com.)	55	....	U. S. 6 ℔ cent bonds, '81	104¾	....
M. S. (gtd)	....	....	U. S. 1 yr cert.	97¾	....
P. Ft. & C.	80½	....	Am. Gold	154	....
M. C.	92½	....			
Rock Island	81¾	....			
C. B & Q.	....	....			
Quicksilver	55½	....			
C. & A.	96	....			

Market—1st Board steady. No 2d Board Saturday.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. These notes are free from taxation, both State and municipal, are the only Government Securities now open to subscription, and at the present price of 5-20s and other U. S. Bonds pay the highest rate of interest to the investor. All Five Per Cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, with accrued interest to date of deposit, will be received in payment for subscriptions when assorted according to date and accompanied by list. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers.
J. A. ELLIS, President.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions, etc., during the past 24 hours.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	1,243	211
Wheat, bu	5,535	....
Corn, bu	7,500	938
Oats, bu	3,796	....
Rye, bu	....	1,139
Barley, bu	1,200	341
Grass Seed, lbs	19,850	1,409
Broom Corn	11,000	210
Cut Meats, lbs	112,740	7,000
Beef	52	....
Pork, brls	....	337
Lard, lbs	....	101,105
Tallow, lbs	3,035	....
Butter, lbs	4,950	11,260
Dressed Hogs, No.	13	....
Live Hogs, No.	715	66
Cattle, No.	866	615
Hides, lbs	39,746	3,149
Highwines, brls	10	77
Wool, lbs	80	....
Lumber, feet	89,000	440,000
Shingles, No.	230,000	778,000
Lath, No.	....	71,000
Salt, brls	....	650

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the general markets ruled firmer and more active in consequence of the rally in gold.

The Provision market was stronger to-day, but the demand was very moderate. Mess Pork was rather dull, and we note sales of only 300 brls at $22.50@22.75. Prime Mess Pork was in better request and a shade higher, with sales of 400 brls at $21.00@22.50—the latter for a favorite brand. Sweet Pickled Hams were in better request, and firmer, with buyers at 15c and sellers at 15½c. Lard was neglected and entirely nominal. There is no effort made to sell and no inquiry.

Highwines were also nominal—with buyers at $2.04 and no sellers below $2.08.

The Flour market was dull with sales of only 100 brls white winter extras at $9.25. Nothing doing in spring extras.

The market for Wheat opened firm at an advance of 3½c, but subsequent advices from New York quoting gold lower, caused a depression, and the market receded 1@1½c on the opening price. About 165,000 bushels changed hands at $1.40 for Extra Red, $1.25@1.25 for Extra Spring; $1.13@1.15½ for No 1 Spring, and $1.04 for No 2 Spring—closing firm at $1.15½ for No 1 Spring in store.

Corn was very dull, with sales of only 3,000 bu Rejected at 60c. We heard of no transactions in No. 1, either for "spot" or "future."

There was a good demand for Oats, and we note an advance of 1@1½c, with sales of 139,000 bu at 45½@46½c, closing quiet at 46 for No. 1.

Rye was dull and lower, with trifling sales of No. 2 at 67c.

Barley was dull, with light sales of sample lots at $1.00 on track.

Timothy Seed was steady, with sales of prime at $3.75@3.85. Clover Seed was more active, with sales at $11.00@12.00. Flax was quiet at $2.60 for a prime article.

The advance in gold has given a firmer tone to the Grocery market, and we advance our quotations ½c on Coffee, and ½c on Refined Sugars.

Cattle were in more active demand to-day on Government account, and and an advance was gained from the closing quotations of last week of 50c per 100 lbs on prime government cattle, while there was no improvement in poor stock.

The sales to-day amount to 631 head at $3.00@8.87½ for poor butcher's stock to prime Illinois steers.

Hogs continue dull and depressed, and the market is very weak. The receipts for the week have been so light that there are but few left over, but there has been a decline of from 75 to $1.00 from the closing quotations of last week.

The sales to-day amount to 839 head at $8.00 for stock hogs, and $9.75@11.25 for medium to heavy hogs.

LATER.

In the evening there was an active demand for wheat by short sellers, and the market closed firm with heavy sales at $1.14@1.14½ for No. 1 spring. Oats ruled dull, with a limited demand at 45½c and sellers at 46½c. Provisions were neglected.

Bids for Corned Beef.

The following bids for Corned Beef, for all the military camps in the State of Illinois, were made to-day, to Capt. Campbell, C. S.:

A. E. Kent & Co., per 100 lbs	$8.50
Turner & Nicolas, " "	8.15
Kelley & Co., " "	7.45
Holihan, " "	6.00
Singer & Co., " "	7.38

The awards will be made on Monday.

New York Grocery Market.

[From the Shipping List, March 22.]

COFFEE—We have only to note a sale of 1,000 bags Rio, per Johanna Paap, on terms not made public. We have not varied our gold quotations for Rio, but they are for the most part nominal. The stock of Rio at the Ports is made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 50,898 bags, viz: 39,298 bags here, 1,000 in Philadelphia, and 10,600 in Baltimore.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and lower; a cargo of George's has arrived, and sales have been made at $9.50 ℔ qtl. Mackerel remains very quiet, and while holders generally demand previous rates, to effect sales a considerable abatement would have to be submitted to; we have only to notice the sale of 250 brls Eastport Bay at $15.75 for No. 1, and $14.25 for No. 2. In herring the only business has been a parcel of 1,000 bxs scaled at 60 cents. The demand for all kinds is very limited.

FRUIT.—The market for most descriptions of Foreign is steady and firm at the previous gold rates, but prices in currency are considerably shaken and generally a little lower, though in the present position of affairs they are necessarily more or less nominal. The sales are 3@400 boxes Layer Raisins, mostly at $6.10; 2@300 do Bunch, $6.00; 75 bbls Currants, part 16 cents; 100 bags Naples Walnuts, before arrival, and 50 do yet to arrive, 25½c; 200 bags Sicily Soft Shell Almonds, to arrive, sold some time since, 25c; 20 do Filberts, to arrive, 20½c; 40,000 Baracoa Cocoa Nuts, $55.00@60.00; 3,000 bunches Baracoa Bananas, $1.00@1.50; Palermo Lemons from second hands, $7.50@8.00, and Oranges $6.00@7.00 ℔ box, cash; 100 cases quarter boxes Sardines and 1,500 bags African Pea Nuts on terms not transpired. Domestic Dried Fruits are dull. Green apples are selling at $6.00@6.50 ℔ bbl for River, and $5.00@6.00 for Western. By auction, 4,975 bxs Palermo Oranges sold at $4.00@5.35; and 3,865 do Lemons at $4.00@7.20, cash.

MOLASSES—The late reduction in values has not induced any increase of business; and in the absence of demand, prices are irregular and unsettled—still favoring buyers. The sales are 414 hhds and 10 tcs Porto Rico, part good to prime, at 67@72 cents; 214 hhds and 24 tcs Clayed and Cuba Muscovado, 42@47; 33 brls and tcs old Cuba Muscovado, 40; 27 hhds Demerara, 55@60, and 19 do choice English Island, 65, 4 mos. By auction, 150 brls New Orleans sold at 87@90 cents; 50 hhds Porto Rico, 47½@53; and 141 new crop do, 61@71, all cash.

SUGAR—The market for raw continues much depressed, and with a disposition to sell promptly both at public and private sale, prices fall off from day to day, and close irregular and unsettled. The decline since Friday is again one cent ℔ lb, bringing fair refining Cuba to 11½ cents; good do, 12c; fair to good grocery, 12½@13c, 4 mos, and other grades in proportion. Refined is also lower, but still quite unsettled—hard, 19½@19¾c; soft white, 17@18c, and yellow, 15@16½c, cash. The sales of raw are 65 hhds Cuba at 13@15c; 300 Porto Rico, 13½@15c; 126 do, for Canada, in gold, in bond; and 120 bxs Havana, 14½@17c, 4 mos.

The Lumber Trade of San Francisco.

The total consumption of lumber in San Francisco during 1864, was 110,112,825 feet, of which 69,015,853 were pine; 41,051,277 redwood, of which the "Seven Sisters" and the giants of the Yosemite are the adult representatives; 1,781,130 cedar, and 775,150 pickets. The laths used in the city were 15,882,900; shingles, 11,887,651; piles, (lineal feet,) 491,135, and spars, 904. The total importation was 117,914,926 feet; besides 18,602,400 feet of lath; 12,822,519 shingles; 518,196 piles (lineal feet); 2,409 maple, 2,179 knees, 300 tons of teak, and 245 cedar logs. The stock on hand at the beginning of the current year was 17,332,716 feet of lumber, of which pine constituted 11,301,311, and redwood 4,630,748. There were also 100,400 laths and 1,740,000 shingles.

The total receipts of lumber at San Francisco for 1864 amounted to [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 25, 1865.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1865.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the week ending to-day:

	CATTLE. Receipts.	CATTLE. Shipm'ts.	HOGS. Receipts.	HOGS. Shipm'ts.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	1,174	[illegible]	2,411
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresp'g week '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	114,797	[illegible]
Same time '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	141,944	[illegible]

The rates of freight for Live Stock East, were fixed on the 15th Dec., 1864, as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ℔ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 236	70.00	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	60.00	[illegible]
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$130.00	[illegible]
Cars of 230 feet	115.00	[illegible]
Mich. Cent. small cars	100.00	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 236 feet	130.00	[illegible]
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. cars of 236 feet	$115.00	72c
Mich. Southern, large cars	130.00	72c
do cars of 200 feet	104.00	72c

Rates to Dunkirk $5.00 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1865.

The receipts this week have been very light, only 2,494 head against 5,307 head last week, and 3,698 head corresponding week 1864, being a decrease from last week of [illegible] head. The market opened very much depressed, the immense receipts of the previous week had flooded the market, while from the deficiency of transportation Government contractors had accumulated a large amount of stock, and had consequently withdrawn almost entirely from the market.

Owing to the light purchases of the early part of the week, the bulk of this accumulated stock has been shipped, and this, with the light receipts, has created somewhat of a demand during the latter part of the week. This has been checked somewhat by the stringency of the money market, and operators have had extreme difficulty in obtaining sufficient money from the banks to move much stock.

Cattle have been selling for some time in the country at unprecedented high prices, and not a hoof has been sold here for the last two weeks which has not realized a heavy loss to the owner. In many cases cattle were kept here on expense for a week or ten days and then were sold at 50c ℔ 100 lbs less than the first cost in the country.

There has been no cattle shipped to the New York market during the week. An embargo was laid on the New York Central road by the late freshet, and shippers were deterred by this and the fact that there has been for some time no margin on shipments to New York, almost every lot of cattle which has been shipped having netted a heavy loss.

TO-DAY the market has been quite active, and there are but few cattle left over, and these mostly coarse stock. There has been a growing improvement in the feeling of the market and a gradual advance in price during the last three days, and the market closes this evening at an advance on the better grades of cattle of about 50c per 100 lbs from the closing quotations of last week. There has been no improvement in coarse stock.

The sales to-day amount to 631 head, at a range of $3.00 to $8.87½ for thin to prime Illinois steers.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following are the closing prices:

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra	$8.75@ 9.50	[illegible]
Good to prime	8.10@ 8.50	[illegible]
Common to good	6.50@7.50	6.00@7.00
Stock steers	5.00@ 6.00	5.00@5.75
Scalawags	3.00@ 4.00	3.00@4.00

The following are the sales at the different yards:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Holmes 88 head prime Illinois steers averaging 1,182 lbs at $8.75.

Butler sold Kahn 12 head common steers averaging [illegible] lbs at $7.00.

Madison sold Bineman & Kelly 15 head common steers averaging 977 lbs at $7.00, and Bineman and Fawsett 60 head prime steers averaging 1,253 lbs at $8.50.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Freeman sold Waixel 40 head prime government steers averaging 1,245 lbs at $8.50.

Gridley sold Burmaster 18 head city butcher's stock averaging 965 lbs at $7.00.

SHERMAN'S YARD.

John Adams sold Fawsett 90 head prime Illinois steers, averaging 1,216 lbs, at $8.87½, and 125 head prime steers, averaging 1,172 lbs, at $8.25, and Kahn 24 head common steers, averaging 1,105 lbs, at $7.00.

Kelly sold Fawsett 68 head prime steers, averaging 1,105 lbs, at $7.00.

COTTAGE GROVE YARD.

Mills sold Vogel 34 head prime steers, averaging 1,347 lbs, at [illegible], and Kahn 17 head common, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $7.00.

HOGS.

The receipts for this week show a falling off of 1,600 head from last week. The market has been very dull and depressed during the week, and notwithstanding the very limited receipts, sales were made with a great deal of difficulty, and in all cases at a heavy loss to owners.

There is very little demand. Eastern shippers have in most cases lost money on their recent shipments and are not disposed to buy except at a great concession.

TO-DAY the market has been more active, but there has been no improvement in the feeling, and prices are, if anything lower than yesterday.

There has been a decline during the week of from 75c to $1.00 per 100 lbs from the closing prices of last week. There are 200 head left over unsold.

The sales to day amount to 848 head at $8.00 for good stock pigs, and $9.75 to $11.25 for light to heavy smooth hogs.

The following are the quotations as compared with those of a week ago:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week
Extra quality	$11.00@11.25	$11.75@12.25
Prime to choice	10.50@10.75	11.00@11.50
Medium to prime	9.75@10.25	10.25@10.75
Light and Common	9.00@9.50	9.50@10.00
Stock Hogs	8.00@8.50	7.00@8.50

The following are the sales to-day:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
G. Adams	Tilden	60	215	$9.75
do	Thayer Bros.	74	247	[illegible]
Wallwork & M	Phillips	129	232	10.30
Bentley	Smith	104	255	11.25
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Barnes	Groggins	109	209	11.20
SHERMAN'S YARDS.				
J. Adams	Smith	65	261	10.25
do	do	110	209	10.25
do	Groggins	110	223	10.50
Gregory	Kaiser	57	193	10.25

SHEEP.

The receipts during the week have been quite light, with a fair demand both for shipment and by the butchers. The arrivals have met with ready sale at $4.50 to $9.25 for poor to fat smooth Sheep. There was a fine lot of 49 head Spanish Merino Ewes passed through the city a day or two since from Addison county, Vermont, en route for Rockford, Ill.

There were no Sheep on the market to-day.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We continue to quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	84	1.70	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.35	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	1.35	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received 1,243 brls. Shipped 211 brls. Market dull. Sales were: 100 brls White Winter at $9.25.

Bran—Sales 10 tons at $22.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received 5,535 bu. Shipped none. Market 1½c better. Sales were: RED WINTER WHEAT—400 bu extra Red at $1.40. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—400 bu extra Spring at $1.25; [illegible] bu No 1 Spring at $1.15½; 17,000 bu do at $1.15; [illegible] bu No 2 Red at $1.04—closing firm at $1.15½ for No 1.

CORN—Received, 7,500 bu; shipped, 938 bu. Market very dull. Sales were: 3,000 bu Rejected at 60c.

OATS—Received, 3,796 bu; shipped, none. Market 1@1½c better. Sales were, 7,000 bu No 1 Oats at 45½c; [illegible] bu at 46c; [illegible] bu do at 46½c—closing quiet at 46c.

RYE—Received, none; shipped, 1,139 bu. Market dull and lower. Sales were: 400 bu No 2 Rye at 67c; No 1 is nominal at about 70c.

BARLEY—Received 1,200 bu; shipped 341 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 101 bags by sample at $1.00 on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.15@4.20 per gallon.

BEANS—Market quiet. Prices range from $1.25@2.00 for common to prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Received 11,000 lbs; shipped, 210 lbs. Market nominal at [illegible] per ton.

BUTTER—Receipts, 4,950 lbs; shipped, 11,260 lbs. The market continues perfectly stagnant except for Prime Roll, which is in moderate demand. We quote:

Choice Dairy	28 @30 c
Extra Roll	28 @30 c
Prime Firkin	15 @18 c
Common do	12 @14 c

Sales were: 300 lbs prime roll at 28c; 150 lbs jar at 25c.

BAGGING—There is no demand and the market continues very dull. We reduce our quotations on Burlaps $2.00. We quote:

Stark	[illegible]
[illegible], A 2 bu. seamless, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Chicago, A 2 bu. seamless, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Waverly, A 2 bu. seamless, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Manchester Linen, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Hampden, A 2 bu seamless, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Western [illegible], 2 bu, sewed linen, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Longwood, A 2 bu, sewed linen, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Garden City, A, sewed linen, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Empire City	[illegible]
Burlaps, 4 bu, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, ℔ 100	[illegible]
" 2 bu	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, ℔ 100	[illegible]
" ⅛ brl	[illegible]
Cotton Flour Sacks, ¼ brl	[illegible]
" ⅛ brl	[illegible]

CHEESE—The market is quiet but steady. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COAL—There is a very limited demand, mostly at retail. We quote:

	Delivered.
Erie—Brookfield	[illegible]
do Ormsby	[illegible]
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
do Tunnel	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawana, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Illinois on track	7.50

COFFEE—The advance in gold has strengthened the market, and we advance our quotations on Rio ½c—quoting as follows:

Lag., ℔ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

[illegible]—The market is bare and small sales are made at 30@35c, with sales of 11 brls at figures within the range.

FRUIT—Green Apples are in fair request. Dried Apples are selling [illegible] in small lots. Other dried fruits are quiet but steady. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl, at wholesale	[illegible]
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Lemons, new, Malaga	[illegible]
Oranges	[illegible]
Cocoa Nuts, ℔ 100	[illegible]
DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.	
Dried Ohio Apples in bbls	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in bags	[illegible]
Blackberries, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cherries, ℔ lb	[illegible]
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Raisins, layer, ℔ box new	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., ℔ box new	[illegible]
Currants, ℔ lb	[illegible]

FISH—The market is firm with a fair demand. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 1 ¼ brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, [illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, [illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 pickled, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, No. 1, ℔ box	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, scaled, ℔ box	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ℔ hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ℔ hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, kits	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

GREASE—Market dull and neglected. We quote:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow Grease	[illegible]
Brown Grease	[illegible]

HIDES—Receipts, 39,746 lbs; shipped 3,149 lbs. [illegible] nominal. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible] buyers at $2.04 [illegible].

LEATHER—There is a very [illegible] with no change in quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.			
Harness ℔ lb	[illegible]	Collar, ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Country Harness	[illegible]	Slaughter sole	[illegible]
Upper ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]	Slaughter [illegible]	[illegible]
Kip ℔ lb	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]
Kip, heavy, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Calf ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco sole	[illegible]
Upper ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]	Orinoco damaged	[illegible]
Country Upper	[illegible]		
OAK.			
Slaughter sole	[illegible]	French Calf, [illegible]	[illegible]
Harness ℔ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, [illegible]	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoine	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kip, No 1 heavy	[illegible]	Linings, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Calf, extra	[illegible]		
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]		
French Calf	[illegible]		

LUMBER—Receipts, 89,000 lumber and [illegible] shingles; shipped, 440,000 lumber, 778,000 shingles and 71,000 lath. The market is very weak and dull and tending downward. There is a very [illegible] and quotations are nominal. The [illegible] the season arrived yesterday, and was sold at [illegible]. There is no disposition to contract for future [illegible]. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists and Scantling	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, B No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market is weak and unsettled, with a decline of 1c ℔ gal. We quote: Best White Oil, car load, [illegible] ℔ gal; Benzole ℔ gal [illegible].

OIL—The market is weak and declining. We reduce our quotations in Linseed and Lard. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	[illegible]
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. R.	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure lead	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Lubricating Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—There was a firmer feeling in the Provision market, and prices ruled a shade [illegible] but the demand was very light.

Mess Pork—Demand limited. Sales were: [illegible] brls city-packed Mess Pork at [illegible]; [illegible] $22.50.

Prime Mess Pork—Market firmer, and [illegible] higher. Sales were: 100 brls city-packed at [illegible]; 100 brls do at $21.50; 200 brls do (a choice brand) at $22.50 del.

Sweet Pickled Hams—Market firmer, buyers at 15c, and sellers at 15½c.

Bulk Meats—Neglected and nominal at [illegible] for shoulders, and 14c for sides.

Lard—Market dull and nominal at 16c.

PEAS—Sales were: 3 bags at [illegible].

SEEDS—Received, 19,850 lbs Grass Seed, [illegible] lbs.

Timothy Seed—Market steady. Sales were: [illegible] bags at [illegible]; 70 bags at $3.75.

Clover Seed—Market more active. Sales were: 12 bags and 75 bu at $12.00; 7 bags do at [illegible]; [illegible] at $11.25; 12 bags at $11.00.

Flax Seed—Sales were: 19 bags at [illegible].

Hungarian Seed—Sales were: 14 bags at [illegible].

SUGARS—The advance in gold has strengthened the market, and we quote an advance of [illegible] on Refined Sugars:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered, and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are quiet but firm. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

SALT—Shipped, 650 brls. Market quiet. We quote:

Onondaga Fine Salt	[illegible]
Michigan Fine Salt	[illegible]
Old Fine Salt, 1863	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ℔ 210 lbs	[illegible]
Cagliari, per ton	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 3,035 lbs. Market nominal at 13@13½c for prime [illegible] for Country.

TEAS—Are quiet but firm. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do do finest to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do colored, ℔ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and [illegible]. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts 80 lbs; shipped none. The market continues perfectly stagnant. There is [illegible] at over 55c.

WOOD—There is a very limited demand [illegible] at retail. We heard of no sales of cargoes [illegible]. We quote:

	Retail.	Delivered.
Hickory, ℔ cord	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beech	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DR. TEBBETTS'
PHYSIOLOGICAL
HAIR REGENERATOR.
So popular is this new article in the Boston [illegible] that in thirteen days of the present [illegible] 6000 bottles were sold in Boston. It is [illegible] will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color [illegible] prevents the Hair from falling off. It promotes Luxuriant Growth of New Hair, [illegible] and Neuralgia of the Scalp. EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.
MANCHESTER, June [illegible]
DR. TEBBETTS—Sir: I feel very much pleased with the effect your Hair Regenerator has had on [illegible] When I began to use it, about two months [illegible] head was entirely bald except a little on [illegible] and now is all covered with a beautiful [illegible] fine glossy hair more than two inches [illegible] been twenty-five years since my hair [illegible] have tried most of the different preparations [illegible] been brought before the public without [illegible] benefit. I feel truly thankful for the [illegible] received, and I can recommend it to all as [illegible] best preparation ever brought before the [illegible]
MRS. URIAH [illegible]
MANCHESTER, [illegible]
MESSRS. TEBBETTS BROTHERS:—My hair [illegible] very gray for more than ten years, during [illegible] I have been constantly using the different [illegible] tions for the hair as soon as they made their [illegible] ance, but without any benefit whatever. [illegible] two months since I began to use yours, [illegible] present time my hair is almost a perfect [illegible] natural color) and as soft and glossy as [illegible] I think your preparation will soon be used [illegible] clusion of all others.
HENRY [illegible]
BOSTON, March [illegible]
TEBBETTS BROTHERS—Gents: The [illegible] Hair Regenerator is selling better than any [illegible] paration and giving most unbounded satisfaction [illegible]
G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale [illegible]
☞ Price per bottle $1.25.
SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake street, [illegible] and Retail Agents. Sold by all good Druggists.
mh80416-[illegible]

THE BABILLION
Patent Grain Dryer.
Great Improvement in Drying Corn.
Farmers and Grain Dealers having suffered for years past with heated and musty grain [illegible] take notice that we are now erecting in [illegible] Detroit a Dryer that will dry, cool and [illegible] bushels of heated or damp grain per hour. [illegible] corn on the ear, grain that has been [illegible] ened, also malt, in fact all kinds of [illegible] was damaged can be put in condition [illegible] plan is a new one. It has been proved [illegible] every way, and we are satisfied that it [illegible] advantage of any one handling grain to [illegible] It being cheaper and more simple in its [illegible] than any other now in use, and is adapted [illegible] of any kind of fuel. Any information [illegible] and for the sale of rights for State, County [illegible] can be had by addressing JOHN BARBER [illegible] ventee, or J. H. HINCHMAN, Detroit.
Detroit, March 17, 1865.

PRICE INCREASED.
HORSES AND MULES WANTED.
OFFICE OF A. Q. M., [illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, March [illegible]
On and after this date (21st March) I am [illegible] to pay—
For Cavalry Horses, one hundred and [illegible] dollars each.
For Artillery Horses, one hundred and [illegible] (175) dollars each.
For Mules, one hundred and eighty [illegible] each.
☞ Dealers should be prompt [illegible] themselves of this increase of ten dollars [illegible] former prices. The demand is [illegible]
Cavalry Horses must be from fifteen [illegible] (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine [illegible] sound, well broken, and in good [illegible]
Artillery Horses must be not less than [illegible] one half (15½) hands high, from six [illegible] years old, of dark colors, sound, well [illegible] square trotters in harness, each horse [illegible] less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.
Mules must be over two (2) years of [illegible] than fourteen (14) hands high, strong [illegible] in good flesh, free from blemish, and [illegible] the four front cow teeth, and developed [illegible] ponding four permanent teeth. Two to [illegible]
Payments in currency, or such other [illegible] supplied by U. S. Treasurer.
Capt. and [illegible]
mh80416-[illegible]

MASONIC BOOKS.—Th[illegible]
[illegible] Knights Templar and the Appendant [illegible] comprising Tactics for Drill and [illegible] Text for the Degrees, and Burial Service [illegible] WINGATE CHASE. 32 mo., [illegible]
THE ROYAL ARCH COMPANION, by [illegible]
THE MASONIC CHOIR, a selection of [illegible] Songs set to music, especially arranged by [illegible] by John W. Dadmun. 12 mo., [illegible]
THE FREEMASON'S POCKET LIBRARY, comprising a Working Monitor for [illegible] Dictionary of Masonic terms, and a [illegible] sonic Law, by Geo. Wingate Chase [illegible]
WEBB'S FREEMASON'S MONITOR, [illegible] Illustrated pocket edition, [illegible] Webb, by Geo. Wingate Chase [illegible]
BURIAL SERVICE for Lodges and [illegible] Pamphlet, [illegible]
[illegible] copies of the above works sent [illegible] receipt of the price, and orders supplied [illegible]
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
[illegible]
Military and Masonic Furnishers,
No. 6 Court street, Boston, [illegible]
mh80416-[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN [illegible]
Northern Indiana Railroad Company, [illegible]
No. 18 William street, New York, March [illegible]
annual meeting of the stockholders of [illegible] will be held at the company's office, in [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April [illegible] for the election of Directors, and the [illegible] such other business as may come before [illegible] The polls will remain open until [illegible] The Stock Transfer Books will be closed [illegible] 5th until the 6th proximo, both days [illegible]
[illegible]
mh80416-[illegible]

VALUABLE OIL LANDS
For Sale at a Bargain.
For particulars inquire in person, or by [illegible] of [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

Special Notices.

American Molded Collar Company.

NOTICE.—Whereas, under the head of "Caution," one William E. Lockwood claims, under a reissue of a Patent granted to Walter Hunt, ... the exclusive right of making, selling and using Collars and Cuffs made entirely of paper, in imitation of starched linen, we notify the public that said Lockwood has no such Patent, and we propose to contest such claim whenever and wherever made, and request any party who may be sued on such reissued patent to inform us of the fact, in order that the defense in such suit may be fully and fairly made.

(Signed) G. W. GALLOUPE, President.
(Signed) S. D. NICKERSON, Treasurer.
Boston, March 18, 1865.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, ... New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 23 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private disorders of a consecutive venereal character; cures them without mercury, iodide potash, arsenic, or any poison; but with the use of a Neutraliser, a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison. Syphilis in all its forms ... Seminal weakness, involuntary emissions, brought on by self-abuse, sexual excess, etc., causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, impotency, and ... treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving time and expense. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature, radically cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 23 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 15 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 173 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 72.

Lost Manhood Restored,

Speedily and effectually, by the use of "Dr. La Porte's Life Elixir." Cure guaranteed. ... street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

My Destiny—What Is It?

PROFESSOR RUSTIN LARNARD, the London Astrologer, will write out your destiny and correctly, the future earthly destiny of any man, woman or child. No Cards or Fortune-Telling Trickery resorted to. These Life Charts point out particularly the future in regard to Health, Money, Likeness, Love and Marriage, Business, Friends, Enemies, etc. ... Satisfaction guaranteed. ... Address RUSTIN LARNARD, Camden, New Jersey.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office 172 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, half a block from the Postoffice, on all chronic Diseases and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success ... Address Postoffice Box 124. Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health.

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 18.., the American Central Railway, of Illinois, executed ... [illegible]

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ... [illegible]

Insurance.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS
OVER
$17,000,000.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

Net Assets, Jan., 1865,
$3,677,362.71.

FIRE AND INLAND
NAVIGATION RISKS
AT CURRENT RATES.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
For Chicago and vicinity.

Petroleum.

Petroleum Land Office.

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OF
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R. A. ..., Chicago.
H. ...

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Manufacture and sell warranted
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Red Lead and Litharge.
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CATARRH REMEDY
AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever. It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times.]

CATARRH.—The name of Dr. R. Goodale has become famous from one end of the country to the other ...

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.
MONTANA AND IDAHO
Transportation Line!

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Any person or persons ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 25th day of March, 1865.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number as well as the Post Office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and State, county and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, Post Office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Atkins Annie M
Allen J T mrs
Adams Sarah mrs
Adsit Jennie miss
Addeman T mrs
Ackley Helen M miss
Adrian Adeline mrs
Allen Jane miss
Alexander E H mrs
Aldridge O M mrs
Allen M D mrs
Amice Elizabeth mrs
Ainsworth Electa mrs
Arbuckle D R mrs
Ashfield John mrs
Austin S D mrs
Ather Maria miss
Atkinson Martha V C
Austin Louisa mrs

B

Burton Salones mrs
Baker Catherine miss
Bacon Rebecca S mrs
Bailey Rosey mrs
Babbitt E H mrs
Babcock Lydia miss
Baldwin Emma miss
Ballim Annie mrs
Balthazar Sophie mrs
Ball Sarah mrs
Bannard H B mrs
Baregan Ann miss
Barnard Louisa mrs
Barnett Stephen mrs
Barott mrs
Barron E A miss
Berrington Kate mrs
Barton Cora miss
Bates Melissa mrs
Becke Lizzie miss
Bergan Josephine miss
Beacle Sarah mrs
Bennett Margaret miss
Bates H S mrs
Bennett Mollie B miss
Bradley Sarah A mrs
Bishop Hannah miss
Bebb Elizabeth mrs
Bidsell Ella miss
Bishop Lizzie miss
Blanchard Lizzie miss
Blair Sarah miss
Blanc Maria mrs
Blaikie E A mrs
Blake Mary miss
Blake Rachel Elison miss
Bliss W A mrs
Bodmore Sophie
Bond Olive miss
Boon Mary miss
Bowerman Ella miss
Bosworth Lottie E miss
Bothwell Alice L mrs
Boylngton A D mrs
Bowen Catherine miss
Bowerman Ella miss
Bowland Kittie miss
Bontell L H mrs
Bowen Nancy mrs
Bradley Lucian mrs
Bradshaw Bridget mrs
Brannon Hanora mrs
Bradshaw Mary miss
Bradford Ann mrs
Brewster E W mrs
Bruce Mary
Brower T mrs
Breasy Mary mrs
Britt E A mrs
Briggs Elvira mrs
Brothers Robert mrs
Brooks Elizabeth mrs
Brooks N S mrs
Brooks Elizabeth mrs
Brooks Roxy mrs
Brown Geo S mrs
Brown David mrs
Brown David H mrs
Brown Mary mrs

C

Cidsdell mrs capt
Colburn Charlotte mrs
Cadwell Jane miss
Caffrey Kate miss
Caldwell Ellen miss
Cady Caroline A
Combs A J mrs
Cowan Sarah miss
Cowley mrs
Carpenter Ida miss
Carlton Mollie miss
Carter Mary mrs
Carter Clara mrs
Carrington Emelina miss
Cavin Carrie mrs
Colburn Almira miss
Canfield Laura mrs
Chandler mrs
Cheney Helen mrs
Chapin Ella miss
Chapman Anna mrs
Chapman Shiler S mrs
Clarkson T S mrs
Clement Susan miss
Clark L W mrs
Clark Charlotte miss
Clare Hattie miss
Clifford Mary J miss
Cloyes Kate miss
Coe Fannie miss
Cobb Imogene mrs

D

Dana D E mrs
Donley Ellen mrs
Day Cora mrs
Downing Nellie M miss
Daley Mary miss
Dessey Hannah mrs
Daneman Lizzie miss
Dailey Kiza miss
Davids M E mrs
Davis Kezia mrs
Davol Helen miss
Davis Mary mrs

M

McCenery Ann miss
Mccean Mary Ann mrs
McCarty Betsy miss
McCue Thomas mrs
McCue Amanda F mrs
McCormack Johanna miss
McClaire Alice mrs
McCleavy Mattie A mrs
McClellan Robert mrs
McCreadie Thomas mrs
McCreath Kate miss
McCue Jane mrs
McCollum Cavendaline miss
McDermott Margaret miss
McEntee Mary mrs
McDonald miss
McDonley Maggie miss
McFaden Emma mrs
McCleary Hattie miss
McGuire Bridget
McGill Mary Ann mrs
McGraw Sarah mrs
McGuinley Mary Ann
McGorr Addie miss
McGrath Mary miss
McIntosh Mary
McIntyre Elizabeth
McElroy Catherine mrs
McLeane Ellen mrs
McLaughlin Mary
McNabb D mrs
McNeill Mattie miss
McNeill Hannah miss
McNulty Eliza mrs
McNamara Margaret miss
McBee Mary E miss

N

Nelson Lydia F mrs
Newton Martha mrs
Newton Hannah mrs
Nichols John W mrs
Nicholson St Clair mrs
Nicholas Amanda M mrs
Nicklaus Anna miss
Noon Bridget miss
Norry Josephine miss
Noi Kate miss

O

Owens Annie L miss
Onsley Wm A mrs
Otis Della M miss
O'Brien Lizzie M mrs
O'Leary Margaret mrs
O'Riley Philip mrs
O'Neil Winnifor miss
O'Shaughnessy Helena miss
O'Riley Bridget miss

P

Packard Claudius miss
Palardy Jane
Pallace Ellen mrs
Parker Louise miss
Parsons Hannah miss
Parker Ellen mrs
Park Amelia miss
Parsons Alice M miss
Pardoe Elizabeth mrs
Payn Ann M mrs
Patterson Elizabeth miss
Paul Elizabeth
Payne A S miss
Peatie Mary miss
Peacock Maggie miss
Pierson Geo T mrs
Peets Wm H mrs
Perkins Margaret C mrs
Perkins Mary Jane miss
Perkins Huldah H
Peterson Matilde C miss
Porter Kate E miss
Pickering Blanch miss
Pinter Barbara M miss
Pease Lizzie mrs
Pierce Flora miss
Porter Sarah miss
Porter Martha mrs
Porter Rebecca mrs
Price Mary
Puller Mary J mrs
Pughn D miss

Q

Quinlivran Maggie miss

R

Ransford Josephine miss
Ragan E mrs
Rae Catherine miss
Rimko Lucy A miss
Ransom Mollie miss
Randolph Mary A mrs
Remverdink Annie miss
Rankin A A mrs
Rase Mary C
Ralph Margaret mrs
Raymond Mary mrs
Rhodes Kate G miss
Reave Ella
Rime Charlott miss
Reed Ed mrs
Reid Wm mrs
Reed Alice mrs
Richardson Mary miss
Richmond E mrs
Repartt Cath E miss
Richorne Lemuel mrs
Ripley Maggie mrs
Rigby A L mrs
Riley Elizabeth mrs
Robinson G H mrs
Robinson R mrs
Robison Hellen miss
Rogers Wm B mrs
Rochford Annie mrs
Rockmon Mary mrs
Rogers Jane H
Rock Maria miss
Rogers Prentice miss
Rowls Sarah mrs
Rounsavell Ann M miss
Roget Geo H mrs
Rocse R mrs
Rucker Susan M miss
Rucker Jane
Ruger Josie A miss
Ryan C mrs
Russell Mattie mrs
Runion E A mrs
Robb Charlotte mrs
Roberts Jas mrs
Randall Louisa mrs
Ryan Margaret
Rickman H mrs

S

Safford Mary M mrs
Sampson mrs
Sanders Pamelia miss
Savage Vira L miss
Satchell Geo miss
Scovill Byron C mrs
Scott E U mrs
Smith Harriet A miss
Smith H P mrs
Smith Hattie miss
Smith Orvin mrs
Smith Nancy miss
Smith L A mrs

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

C

Culp Geo
Crafton J F
Crane Robt
Crocker Rollo B
Curtiss D B
Cunningham P H

D

Dallen Wm
Dennison & Lee
Dalton Andrew
Dean Anthony
Doble Arthur
Deney C S
Dawson Chas C
Dean P
DeWatt Anthony
DeHannon Chas
Dauphine Paul
Davis D F
Delany Danl
Dickinson J B
Davis De Forest
Dinwiddie D W
Dement Danl
Davis Danl
Dedrick Reuben
Dakmett R C
Dening Elias
DeGoss Eugene
Dickinson Ed
Dallage T A
Dickinson Frank-
Davenport Geo F
Dalton Thos
Davis G B & co
Darling G G
Davis Geo L
Dean Fred J
Denton Saml A

E

Eastman L P
Elston Wm
Ellison Jno A
Emery Wm B
Ellis Wm
Earl Jacob
Earl John W
Evans jr Wm
Eckrich Joseph
Ellis John W
Elrington John
Eddy Robert
Elsworth J J
Ellison J M
Edmonson Isaac
Eastman Edmund G

F

Fisk A W
Fitch N P
Fitts Benjamin
Fisher & Outerbridge
Fay rev O W
Fitch Andrew
Fitzfield & Wilson
Fargo Chas
Farnsworth D M
Filkins Edwd A
Fellows E P
Fahy Richard
Fitzgerald Thos
Flitte Francis
Fargo J F
Farrer James
Fitch J D
Faulkner Saml
Ferrington J

M

McCall R T
McKelvey Robt
McGrath Edwd
McWhister Jas
McKenzie ...
McGill James
McNerney Jas
McVey & Co
McAllister Saml
McEnnelly James
McElroy Peter
McCune James
McCloskey F
McCartney Jacob W
McClure R D
McElligott John

N

Norris & Hyde
Newburn S H
Noyes & Baxter
Nash Nathaniel
Norris E B
Newman Geo A
Newkirk Henry
Nash H S
Nelson Henry
Nills John A
Newell T
Newman Jacob
Nichols Wm
Nisco Archibald
Nackle William
Norris B F
Needham Jeremiah
Newcombe H A
Noye John T
Null & co

O

O'Brian Christopher
O'Farrell A T dr
Owen J A
O'Neil John
O'Farrell Joseph
O'Neill James
O'Neill Michael
O'Connell John
O'Malley John
O'Donnell Terence
Owens dr Jno E
Otis Emerson G
O'Hara Edward
O'Grady Bartlett

P

Palmer Jerry
Perkins J D S
Paddock James
Peck J H capt
Paxton John Wesley
Parks Joseph
Paine John D
Perrin John
Patten Joan
Packer John
Palmer M K
Packard E H
Patton L D
Perhamus John
Patterson John Closey
Pattie Geo W
Pool Frank
Potter E W
Prichard Coan
Pratt Elliott
Powell E
Pearce Chas W
Pomeroy P W
Piper & co N S
Pierce M D Clinton
Pratt Charley
Porter C H
Pennoyer H H
Pratt C N
Pirkey Osal
Price Adelbert
Pitcher Andrew J
Porter & Baldwin
Proonchier Frank
Potter D E capt
Parnell L O
Porter mr
Pierce W W S
Pratt William
Prescott W S
Prentice John A
Powell John T
Prindible John
Place John C
Pratt James D D rev
Proctor J
Prouse Henry
Preston J
Pierce Henry H
Platt H N
Pratt George W
Prentice Francis J
Pomeroy S B
Pierce P
Pollock G W
Pannell J C
Petersen, Evert & co

Q

Quinn E W lieut
Quirk Patrick

R

Rector Julius H
Reid Joseph H
Reppon John
Regnor Wm D
Richards Wm
Rineland Wm H
Rabe W L dr
Rankin J C lt
Rossback A C
Root & Shepherd
Root Oliver
Romney Owen
Ross Albert H
Rathbun & bro
Roots Chauncey C
Ragan Patrick
Rice Chas H rev
Robinson Geo
Ross E
Rossiter C H
Ross Geo
Robson Edward
Rugg Frederic
Robinson Thos Augustus
Racre F W H
Rusey Samuel
Russell S J
Rogers Sherman
Roget Geo H
Ryan George
Ross G L
Ryan Timothy
Rouse H
Roose Toplif
Russell H C
Rodgers James
Robinson H
Ragan Jas
Roberts James
Rourke James
Rusco John H
Reynolds J O
Rockwell Joel U
Rossiter John
Root Wm S
Rowell Wm
Robinson W J
Rogers Wm H
Rice Wm
Root Z D
Rough Jacob
Ryan James
Richardson John
Ryan Michael
Rice Aloah J
Rockwell Wm J
Reid Thomas J

S

Smith D C
Smith S B
Smith Charles
Smith R C capt
Smith F M
Smith Frederick
Smith W Scott
Smith Stephen
Smith W D & co
Smith H D dr
Smith Thos rev
Smith Harry
Smith J B
Smith J C & co
Smith James F
Smith John
Smith W C & co
Smith W K
Smith Michael
Smith T P
Stacey Bradford
Strout Alfred Jno
Stephenson A M
Sullivan capt
Stearns Chas A
Stewart Philip L
Sullivan Patrick
Strong Cyrus
Strobridge Ell
Sweet B J 3
Symonds John
Stacy Dani B
Sarr Edward
Swift E W
Stretch E
Strong S
Street Geo O
Stagg Thos
Stone C C
Stone R
Stone Geo B 2
Stone H
Stillman H P
Stafford John
Stuart Harry
Sumner J E
Stokes James
Stirling John
Strader Jacob
Stewart Jackson J
Stanly J H
St John J A
Sweeny John
Stenson Joseph
Stanley John
Stewart Wm
Sutor A
Steel W J
Stone L D W
Swane mr
Southerland mr
Stadtfeld John 2
Stanger Henry
Stager Henry
Stalker Robert
Stiles S M
Stephens A
Stevens Edwin D
Stevens Martin R
Stevens Geo W
Stevens Geo
Stevens Alex T
Sacor Jno

T

Tollman T P
Tarery Geo W
Taft E B
Titus A H
Torney Michael
Tinly Philip
Tyler Romain
Tapper Chas S
Taylor N S
Taylor Daniel
Taylor E D
Taylor John
Taylor F A
Taylor J H
Taylor J P
Taylor E A
Thomas Andw
Thomas C B
Thomas David 2
Thomas E P
Thomas Thomas
Thomas Hiram
Thomas William

[illegible]

A Letter from Mr. Cobden.

The subjoined letter has been addressed by Mr. Cobden to our Minister at Copenhagen:

"MIDHURST, Feb. 5th, 1865.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I duly received your letter of the 12th of December. Ever since I have been an invalid, not having left the house for more than two months. I was imprudent in going at so late a season to address my constituents in the North, and was unfortunate in being obliged to speak, not only for myself, but for Mr. Bright, who was prevented from being present by the death of his son. But I am better now, though not well enough to be at my post at the opening of the session. I must wait for finer weather.

"I congratulate you on the course which events have taken in your country during the last few months. It seems to me that there are unmistakable signs of exhaustion in the Confederacy, and it would not be rash to predict now, that the famous 'ninety days' will witness very decisive events in the progress of the war. Jeff. Davis rules in Richmond, but the Union armies control his dominions. I hold a theory that in these times, when armies require vast appliances of mechanical resources, and when they are so much larger than in olden days, it is impossible to carry on war without the base of large cities. If the sea ports be taken and Lee be obliged to evacuate Richmond, there will not be a town left in the Confederacy with twenty thousand white inhabitants. It will be impossible to maintain permanently large armies in the interior of the Slave States, amid scattered plantations and unpaved villages.

"You cannot in such circumstances concentrate the means of subsistence or furnish the necessary equipment for an army. I expect, therefore, to see the loss of the large towns lead to a dispersion of the Southern armies. I have sometimes speculated on what course Lee will take if obliged to abandon his position at Richmond. I have my doubts whether he will continue the struggle beyond the borders of his native State. However, all those are speculations, which a few months will dispose of. I pray Heaven we may soon see the termination of this terrible war.

"I observe what you say about Confederate agents having found encouragement in Europe. I can easily believe this. If the South caves in, there will be a fierce resentment felt by the leaders toward those potentates or ministers in Europe who have deluded them to their ruin, and I should not be surprised if we were to hear some secrets disclosed, in consequence, of an interesting kind. Democracy has discovered how very few friends it has in Europe among the ruling class. It has at the same time discovered its own strength, and what is more, this has been also discovered by the aristocracies and absolutisms of the Old World. So that I think you are more safe than ever against the risks of intervention from this side of the Atlantic. Besides, you must not forget that the working class of England, who will not be always without direct political power, have in spite of their sufferings and the attempts made to mislead them, adhered nobly to the cause of civilization and freedom.

"You will have a task sufficient to employ all your energies at home in bringing your finances into order. There is a dreadful want of capacity at your head in questions of political economy—you seem now to be in the same state of ignorance as that from which we began to emerge 40 years ago. The labors of Huskisson, Peel and Gladstone seem never to have been heard of by Messrs.—— & Co. Depend on it that, as their is no royal road to learning, so their is no republican path to prosperity. You must follow the beaten track of experience. Debt is debt, whether on the west or east of the Atlantic, and it can be paid only by prudence and economy, and a wise distribution of its burdens. * * * * * * * * * *

"Yours, very truly, R. COBDEN.
"Hon. B. R. Wood.

Official Losses at the Smithsonian Institute.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the burning of the Smithsonian Institute report the following losses:

The contents of the Secretary's office, consisting of the official, scientific and miscellaneous correspondence, embracing 35,000 pages of copied letters which had been sent, at least 30,000 of which were the composition of the Secretary, and 50,000 pages of letters received by the institution. Here, moreover, were lost the receipts for publications and specimens; reports on various subjects which have been referred to the Institution; the records of experiments instituted by the Secretary for the Government; four manuscripts of original investigations, which had been adopted by the institution for publication; a part of the manuscript material of the report of the Secretary for 1864; a large number of papers and scientific notes of the Secretary; a series of diaries and memorandum books, and a duplicate set of account books, prepared during the last twelve years, with great labor, by Mr. Rhees, the chief clerk; also, about one hundred volumes of valuable works kept at hand for constant reference; the large collection of scientific instruments, including the donation of the late Dr. Hare; a part of the contents of the Regents' room, including the personal effects of Smithson, with the exception of his portrait and library; the contents of the rooms in the towers, including the meteorological instruments, the workshop, containing a lathe, and a large number of valuable tools, nearly all the stock on hand of the duplicate copies of the annual reports, and many other public documents and books intended for distribution to libraries, as well as a quantity of stationery, hardware, &c. The wood-cuts of the illustrations contained in the Smithsonian publications.

The loss to other parties was as follows:

1st. The contents of what was called the Picture Gallery, viz: a. About two hundred portraits, nearly all of life size, painted and principally owned by Mr. J. M. Stanley, formerly of Washington, and now of Detroit, Mich., and which were on deposit in the institution. b. A number of half-size Indian portraits, painted by Mr. King for the Government. c. A copy, in Carrera marble, of the antique statue known as the "Dying Gladiator," by John Gott, and owned by Mr. J. C. McGuire, of Washington.

2d. A number of surveying instruments belonging to the Government.

3d. The clothing, books and private effects of several of the persons connected with the institution, and of those engaged in scientific studies.

4th. The library removed from Beaufort, S. C., by the army, and also that of Bishop Johns, from Fairfax Theological Seminary, given in charge to the institution by the Secretary of War for safe keeping, which libraries were stored in an upper room in the south tower.

Yosemite Gorge and Big Oak Grove, in California.

The General Land Office at Washington has just received the returns of the survey of those wonderful developements of nature, probably the greatest natural curiosities on the globe. The "Yosemite" is a cleft in one of the laterals spurs of the Sierra Nevada. By some volcanic convulsion the mountains have been torn asunder to the extent of some eight or ten miles, in length, and width varying from three to five miles, forming stupendous walls of granite, with a valley at the base of the same, through which flows the "Merced river." By a wise and munificent act, Congress by a special law, has granted this cleft to the State of California to be for ever dedicated as a public resort for health and recreation. By the same act there is also granted to the State what is known as the "Big Oak Grove," some thirteen or fourteen miles south of the cleft. The Grove contains 427 trees, from 275 to 400 feet in hight, covering 2,589 acres. These mammoth trees are the cane-bearing evergreen of the redwood genues, and known as the sequoia gigantea, with bark on the largest of them of 18-inch thickness, and bears two different kinds of leaves. One of the largest of the species which has been hewn down, indicates an age of from two to three thousand years.

—The famous Seminole Chief Osceola was buried in Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. A press correspondent who recently visited the place, writes: "Inside of Fort Moultrie is Osceola's grave, a plain slab of marble with an iron rail fence. Everything round it had been knocked to pieces by our shells, but not one had touched it, or even clipped the flowers around his grave. The inscription on it was this: 'To the memory of Osceola, Indian Chieftan, died in Fort Moultrie, 1839.'"

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the oldest Democratic paper in Northern Ohio, and the only Democratic daily in that section of the State, suspended publication some ten days ago. The *Herald* understands the suspension to be final. It died for want of breath.

THE LAW COURTS.

[illegible]

... Court have ... decided that an ... purposed foreclosure of a mortgage, ... good faith, ... payment of ... for seven successive years, ... create the ... provided for in the statute. ... the statute ... that the taxes paid must ... assessed. The plaintiffs have raised a new question of great interest under this law, and that is, that if the taxes are not legally assessed, or if the assessment for any one year be void, the payment of such taxes cannot be counted as any part of the seven years. John Borden, Esq., and J. W. Chickering, Esq., for plaintiffs, Arrington & Dent, Mather & Taft and Hutchinson, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—In Banc.—The Superior Court sat in banc on Saturday. The jury in the "cut throat lease" case of Callahan vs. R. Ladd, after being out all Friday night, came into Court on Saturday morning, and reported the impossibility of agreement under the instructions of the Court, whereupon they were discharged. The case will be retried during the coming term of the Court. Evans for plaintiff; Knox & Reed for defendant.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Bringham vs. Col. Van Arman, to recover for excess of fees for professional services, was further argued by counsel, on Saturday, and overruled. The case goes up on appeal.

Nothing of interest was done in the Recorder's or County Courts, and no suit begun of importance in the Circuit or Superior Court.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*4:00 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*5:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:20 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*4:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	*5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*5:15 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	5:30 p. m.	*12:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Exp's, via Adrian	10:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accomodation	4:30 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Day Express	7:20 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	7:20 a. m.	†11:00 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.		
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a. m.	[illegible]
" Harrisburg	1:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Philadel.	5:40 p. m.	[illegible]
" N. York via Allenton	10:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m. 2:45 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:37 p. m.	12:00 m. 6:45 p.m.
" Baltimore	2:15 a. m.	7:00 a.m. 12:30 p.m.
" Washington	10:10 a. m.	10:35 a.m. 6:15 p.m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	11:19 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	6:00 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
" "	7:40 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*6:00 a. m.	*10:35 p. m.
Night Passenger	*8:15 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:45 a. m.	*7:50 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*5:25 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	5:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:00 p. m.	*12:25 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted.
†Mondays excepted.
‡Saturdays excepted.

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Millard D. Buchanan, E. Lemuel Richards, Jr., and the firm of Hardenbergh & Williams, under the name and style of BUCHANAN, RICHARDS & CO., at Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Millard D. Buchanan will close the copartnership business, and is alone authorized to use the firm name of Buchanan, Richards & Co., in liquidation.

Witness our hands at the City of Chicago, this 22d day of March, A. D. 1865.
[Signed] M. D. BUCHANAN,
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
LEMUEL RICHARDS JR.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of SMITH, McNEILL & CO., for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission Business.

Office, No. 1 Clark street, southeast cor. South Water.
ORRIN SMITH, Late Galena, Ill.
J. R. McNEILL, Late E. B. ... Co.
S. J. SMITH, Late Banker, ...
Chicago, March 18 1865.

Miscellaneous.

"DEATH AND DESTRUCTION TO THE BRITISH INVADERS."

A TRULY splendid REVOLUTIONARY ROMANCE is NOW READY in the

NEW YORK WEEKLY,
ENTITLED
Wild Nell, the Spy;
Wild Nell, the Spy;
Wild Nell, the Spy;
OR, THE
FOUNDLINGS OF THE FOREST:
A ROMANCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,

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TWICE DECEIVED,
OR,
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BUTTERFIELD'S
OVERLAND DESPATCH
FROM ALL THE EASTERN CITIES,
To all commercial and mining points in
Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

Through contracts given, WHICH INCLUDE RAILROAD AND OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION, AND ALL FORWARDING COMMISSIONS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

THE COMPANY EMPLOYS 2000 TEAMS,
And last season shipped to Colorado alone,
Over 14,000,000 lbs. of Freight.

Apply to any agent of the Company for rates and shipping directions.
Goods shipped in all seasons of the year.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
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NEW YORK, 1 Vesey street, A. W. SPALDING.
BOSTON, 31 State street, J. Q. A. BEAN.
PHILADELPHIA, corner 5th and Chestnut, W. H. ...
CHICAGO, 44 Clark street, ...
ST. LOUIS, 11 Mainstreet, ...
LEAVENWORTH, Main street, ...

ECONOMICAL RAILROADS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Medicinal.

$100 REW...

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WI...

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THR...
WHOOPING ...
Or Relieve Consumptive ...

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BA...

OVER 50,000 BOTTL...

Have been sold in its native town, and no instance of its failure is known. We have in our possession any quantity of ... cases, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

Who have used it in their practice, and give it pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough,

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the T...

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured ...

Stubborn Cough.

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age. In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

No Family Should be without ...

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENT...

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

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C. G. CLARK & CO., Propriet...
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
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THE GREAT FEMALE REM...
THE GREAT FEMALE REM...
THE GREAT FEMALE REM...

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATU...
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATU...
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATU...

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PI...
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PI...
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PI...

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HA...
AND CANNOT DO HA...
AND CANNOT DO HA...

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,
General Western Agents.

CLARK'S
DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAI...
RESTORES
GRAY OR FADED HAI...
TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads, when the roots are not wholly destroyed. ...

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,

[illegible]

Give it a Trial.

C. G. CLARK & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

THE CITY.

N. W. SANITARY FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, March 27th, at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission. The attendance of members is particularly requested.

IN THE CITY.—Experienced officers inform us that there are, by actual count, fully 2,500 thieves and bounty jumpers at present in this city.

HEAVY.—The fines assessed at the Police Court on Saturday amounted to nearly $1,000, of which about $700 was realized—the heaviest day's work in many months.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!—Every voter should remember to go on Tuesday next to his respective place of voting, and see that his name is properly registered. Do not neglect this.

ACCIDENT.—William Rice, a student at the Chicago University was injured yesterday by falling through an open scuttle on State street. He resides at Red Wing, Minnesota.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.—A man, supposed to be the one who shot and killed a soldier at Fitzsimmons' saloon on Wells street, about four months ago, was on Saturday arrested by the police.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The Trustees of this institution are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday, March 27th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

N. W. SANITARY FAIR.—Ladies of the Episcopal Churches, interested in the approaching Fair for the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Commission, are requested to meet at the Church Guild Hall, on Monday, March 27th, at 3 o'clock.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday the bell in the North Market sounded the hour of noon by telegraph. The whole of the apparatus will soon be ready to deliver to the city.

RAID ON THE "WILLOW."—By order of Capt Nelson, Sergeant Hickey went with a squad of men to the "Willow," on Sunday night, and arrested the inmates—forty in number—and took them to the Armory.

LEGAL.—Our report of the proceedings in the law courts will be found on the third page of this issue. The history of an important chancery suit, involving the title to a large amount of inside city property is given at length.

FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—J. E. Murdock, the Tragedian, gave one of his Scriptural readings last evening, at Bryan Hall, in aid of that most excellent charity, the Soldiers' Home. More than twelve hundred persons were present, and something over $500 was realized.

THE LAST CONUNDRUM.—Why is the subject ("The Tongue") chosen by Mr. Nathan Sheppard for his lecture at the opening of the Children's Chapel of the First Baptist Church on the 28th inst., like the Northwestern Sanitary Fair?

—Because it is in everybody's mouth.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT.—On Sunday a couple of the Willow demireps engaged in an altercation at the Great Eastern saloon, and during the melee one of them, Jennie Gorham, struck her antagonist, Irish Bridget, over the head with a champaign bottle, inflicting a wound from which it is probable she will not recover. The assailant was arrested by officers Sherman and Miller.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—The Republican voters of this city should make themselves familiar with the provisions of the registry law, and see to it that every Union man is properly registered. The Copperheads are organizing for the forthcoming election, and our friends should see to it that the election do not go by default. The Boards of Inspectors meet on Tuesday.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Sunday night a German named August Scherdt while drinking in the saloon of Mother Ellis, No. 237 Wells street, was attacked by a half dozen thieves, badly beaten and robbed of a small amount of money he happened to have on his person. He called loudly for help, when the robbers opened the door and attempted to escape, but ran into the arms of a couple of police officers who chanced to be passing. They were taken to the Armory.

CITY ELECTION.—The name of Malon Ogden is mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. We have not heard whether he would accept in case a nomination should be tendered to him. Unlike his brother, William B., he is radical to the core, and has never wavered in his Republicanism.

The numerous friends of A. G. Throop are pressing his name with considerable activity for the office of Board of Public Works. It is understood that the present incumbent, Mr. Letz, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

FOWLER'S ADDING MACHINE.—Mr. Fowler is still here with his Adding Machine. He has disposed of the right to the States of Illinois and Iowa to some gentlemen in this city, who may be seen during business hours at No. 12 South Clark street, room No. 1, by any one desiring to purchase single machines or county rights. An invoice of machines, delayed by high water East, has now arrived, and those who have ordered them can be supplied.

CAPTURE.—About ten days ago a jewelry store in Aurora, was robbed of $800 worth of jewelry and silverware. Nothing was heard of the property, and the owner had made up his mind to pocket the loss, when Captain B. C. Yates, formerly Chief of Police of this city, while engaged in investigating other matters in behalf of the government learned the whereabouts of the plunder. Telegrams were sent to Chief of Police Dexter, and A. L. Carter, of Aurora, and on Sunday the entire property was recovered and given to the owner. Captain Yates was associated with the late C. P. Bradley, and one of his most valuable assistants.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, ESQ.—We understand that this patriotic gentleman has kindly consented to give an evening's reading on Friday evening next, March 31, at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, under the auspices of the ladies of Grace Church, the entire receipts to be used for the benefit of the Commission, the amount to be largely increased by the handiwork of the ladies of the Church.

The programme is an unusually attractive one, consisting of Enoch Arden, Sheridan's Ride, Legend of the origin of Red, White and Blue, Prologue of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Love, or the Peerless Genevieve, by Coleridge, and One-horse Shay. These alone should fill the house, irrespective of the good to be accomplished for our boys in blue.

RECRUITING.—Forty-nine men were recruited on Saturday, distributed thus: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 24; Third Ward, 22; Tenth Ward, 2; Eleventh Ward, 1. Total, 49.

The following table will show the sub-districts still in default and their arrears:

Sub. Dist.	Town or Ward.	Quota.	Enlistments.	Deficits.
9	Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
10	Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Sixth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	Eighth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Thirteenth Ward	164	101	63
40	Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total deficit......[illegible]
Total enlistments since Jan. 1, 1865......[illegible]

POLICE MATTERS.—Ann Manning, an old Bridewell bird, snatched a $10 bill from a soldier on the street. Held in $300 in Police Court.

A stranger had his pocket picked of $1,700 on the State street cars on Friday. No arrests.

Francis Knowlin, a lad of thirteen, was arrested here on Friday, on the charge of having stolen a livery horse in Dixon. He was sent back.

A clerk of C. G. Wicker lost $5,000 on Friday in walking down Dearborn street. How, is not known.

A rough, named Dennis Hammond, was shot in the thigh on Thursday night in a street quarrel near the corner of Clark and Harrison.

On Thursday night the residence of Dr. Thompson, on Warren street, was entered by burglars, who carried off nearly everything valuable, without awakening any one.

Two confidence men—H. G. Doly and Charles Watson, were on Friday caught by officer [illegible] at the Central depot, trying to swindle a [illegible] man. Fined $100 each in the Police Court.

John G. Stanly was on Thursday held to bail [illegible] Justice Moore in the sum of $500 for resisting Casper Gerhing in the execution of a search warrant.

William Ray, charged with firing a pistol shot at Mr. Hammond at a saloon on Clark street near Harrison, was held to appear for trial on Monday, bail being fixed at $600.

John Burns was knocked down with a slung shot on Van Buren street on Friday night. The assailant is unknown. Samuel Kearns was badly beaten by a couple of roughs on Dearborn street, near the Postoffice, about two o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH EDIFICE—THE BEAUTIFUL "CHILDREN'S CHAPEL."—Few of our city readers are unaware, especially those of the South Division, among whose homes it is growing, of the noble pile of buildings being erected by the First Baptist Society, Rev. Dr. Everts pastor on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court. It will bear when completed a much more extended notice than we here propose, because we purpose only to speak of a most charming feature of the structure dedicated yesterday and destined henceforth to be known in Chicago as the beautiful "Children's Chapel." It was dedicated with appropriate services yesterday morning, and the scene of interesting services in afternoon and evening.

The children have to thank the originators of this beautiful structure for a substantial complement as well as a most valuable advantage. Children love the beautiful and this charming place of assembly, the finest of its kind we ever saw, will be remembered delightedly by many little folks from Sabbath to Sabbath. Has it never struck the reader that Satan never commits the mistake into which godly people have been prone to fall of neglecting the adjuncts that please the eye and cultivate the taste. The author of all evil is deep in the mysteries of fine frescos, gilding, mirrors, and architectural effects. He sets the saloon, the theater, the den of vice, with the highest decorative skill [illegible]. There is a charm in it which covers the [illegible] that lurks beneath. And this is a clear distortion, for nowhere is beauty so beautiful as in the service of God. The Children's Chapel dedicated yesterday has far more right to the exquisite frescoes and adornments of wall and ceiling than has the saloon among whose glitter lurks the destroyer. Here the beauty makes childhood better—lends its aid to the lessons from the Bible and the desk. There it only lures to ruin.

The apartment occupies the entire upper floor of the rear building of the church. With its galleries, and bible class rooms, the whole readily thrown together on any general occasion as that of yesterday, it will accommodate about eight hundred persons. Its name sufficiently designates its future use. It is exquisitely frescoed and decorated, and in the centre space flows unceasingly a fountain, lending its charming feature to the apartment.

The dedicatory exercises yesterday morning as well as of the afternoon and evening, were of the most interesting character, and participated in by the pastor and several friends and officers of the school. In a few days the beautiful organ will be in place, and the children's Chapel have fully entered upon its mission of usefulness [illegible]. The friends of this Sabbath School have [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting—Reports of Officers and Committees—Highly Satisfactory Results—The Election, Etc.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Young Men's Association was held on Saturday evening, in the rooms of the Association in Portland Block, the President, H. M. Shephard, in the chair. There was a large attendance.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The President of the Association, H. M. Shephard, Esq., presented his report. He congratulated the Association as having closed so successfully its twenty-fourth year, verifying the largest expectations of the few gentlemen who met in the Council Chamber, January 20, 1841, to found a Young Men's Association for mutual improvement. Yet it was a dwarf as compared with institutions having similar objects in other cities. Many plans had been proposed in the past to give a higher degree of vitality to it, but all had failed. The past year had, however, been one of marked success as compared with those preceding.

The library report showed that of the 1,658 registered members, only 1,135, exclusive of life and honorary members, have used the library. If it had not been for the lectures and other outside sources, the income of the Association would have fallen off several thousand dollars; these aids have, however, fully made up any deficiency. The report lamented that after twenty-four years growth the library is so poorly patronized, and suggested in case of necessity, that the city authorities be persuaded to erect a suitable structure, when the Young Men's Association would turn over their entire property to the edifice, forming the nucleus of a library, which could early be supported by an endowment fund, and form a library worthy of the great city. The report called especial attention to the report presented by the Library Committee, and paid a high tribute to the efficiency and energy of its chairman, suggesting that that gentleman be elected an honorary member of the Association. To Mr. Cram, in conjunction with the Librarian, Mr. I. M. Horton, is due the perfect catalogue of the institution.

The report of the Lecture Committee also presented a very flattering exhibit. The net proceeds of Dr. E. H. Chapin's lectures in the early part of the year amounted to $120, which sum was donated to the Soldier's Permanent Home. The lectures of Dr. Wm. Elder, later in the season, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Mercantile Association, and Y. M. A., were also a complete success.

A committee consisting of C. H. Cram, U. H. Crosby and H. M. Shephard, has been appointed to superintend the printing of the catalogue, already in press, and the sum of $1,000 appropriated from the treasury to pay for the same. Some apprehension had been caused at the failure of Jacob E. Conrad, treasurer of the Association, but it was groundless, as that gentleman had preserved the funds of the institution intact, and accounted for the same in full. It was a matter of regret that the same appreciation of the nature of trust relations did not exist in the case of C. C. Parks, at his failure. Money to the amount of $ belonging to the Life Membership Fund had passed into his hands, and was negligently left there by those who should have protected it. The duty of such protection did not devolve upon the Executive Committee, but upon a Board of Trustees specially appointed for the purpose. The "Bryan Fund" remained the same as last year. It has been invested in Five-Twenties and yields an annual income to the institution.

During the year, under the provision, Miss Fannie E. Osborne, the highest graduate of the High School, was elected a Life Member. The $1,000 donated by Geo. E. Chittenden, and C. C. Parks, has drawn interest during the year at the rate of 10 per cent. It is invested with the interest in U. S. 7-30 bonds, and consigned to the care of the Life Membership Fund trustees.

Early in the year by an amendment to the By-Laws, the fee for a Life Membership was increased from $25 to $50.

Insurance to the amount of $20,000 has been kept on the property, which sum should be increased to cover the increased value of the Library. To a fund for a new building, the necessity of which has been discussed, Hon. J. Y. Scammon and U. H. Crosby, Esq., have each donated $5,000. Other subscriptions, making an aggregate of $30,000, have been promised, but as that sum was not half sufficient, the matter was not farther pressed. During the year the Association has had to mourn the loss of Col. G. W. Chandler, one of its honorary members, who fell for his country while heroically defending her flag on the 27th of June last at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

Mr. Shephard concluded his report by expressing his thanks to the gentlemen who have been associated with him—the President and all members who have offered aid to the management of the institution.

The report was accepted and adopted. In pursuance of the suggestion of the President, Mr. Charles H. Cram was then elected an honorary member of the Association.

REPORT OF LECTURE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clarkson, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, next delivered the report of the committee's operations during the past year. The report was of a very satisfactory nature. The number of lectures delivered was twenty-nine, of which four, delivered by Dr. William Elder, were free, the expenses being sustained by contributions from the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, and Young Men's Association. Of the three lecturers engaged by the last Board, Prof. Agassiz and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher have failed to appear, the first on account of personal illness, the second on account of a press of other engagements. The third gentleman, John B. Gough, lectured in this city with very satisfactory results. Pecuniary advantage was also derived from the six dramatic readings of James E. Murdoch, Esq. Lectures were also given by others, of which that by Bayard Taylor yielded a handsome profit. The total receipts of the year have been......$9,234.95
The expenditures......6,181.43

Leaving a balance of......$3,053.52

The report was accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of Mr. Charles H. Cram, Chairman of the Library Committee, contained many interesting facts regarding the condition and increase of the library. On the 20th of June last, owing to the resignation of Mr. C. C. Copeland, Librarian, Mr. John C. Horton, a graduate of Harvard University, was elected in his place, with a salary of $1,000 a year. An examination of the condition and number of volumes in the early part of the year showed the library to contain 7,089 books. Of these, 130 composed broken sets, and many were much worn and unfit for circulation. One hundred and forty-three volumes were found to be lost, though 42 were afterwards recovered. This loss of volumes caused a change in the mode of registration. As an improvement upon the old plan, the card system was adopted. By means of strictly enforcing the fines, $242.30 have been collected since August last. It is also intended to issue an elaborate catalogue of 300 or 400 pages, which is now in press. The cost of 1,000 copies will be $1,200. The number of members is 157 life, 18 honorary, 134 lady, and 1,322 regular. Total, 1,658. Of these, 494 regular have joined during the year, and nearly all the remainder within the past few years.

Number of Books in Library, March, 1860......6,436
Number added to March, 1861......[illegible]
" " " 1862......[illegible]
" " " 1863......[illegible]
" " " 1864......[illegible]
" " " 1865......[illegible]

Making a total of [illegible], though the inventory only shows [illegible]. A somewhat irregularly kept book showing the increase of books during the past five years reduces this deficiency to [illegible]. The number of books, besides pamphlets, maps, &c., is now 8,299. Of this year there has been added, during the year, 718 vols. by purchase, 124 by gift, and 61 by binding periodicals. Among these are many rare and valuable books. One work of five volumes "Le Moyne Age," ordered from France by the last Board, arrived when gold was at its highest premium, and cost $225. Similar cases have also occurred in other works. Of the broken sets 38 have been filled, and 610 volumes have been rebound at a cost of $[illegible]. During the year 29,361 books have been delivered to 1,181 members. The average daily delivery has been 177. The average number in circulation at one time has been about 1,300. Of the 1,658 members 1,181 have used the library as follows: Life members 62, honorary members 1, Ladies 116, regular [illegible].

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report of George M. Kimball, Esq., Chairman of the Financial Committee, showed that the expenditures and receipts of the past year have been largely in advance of any preceding one. The gross receipts of the year amount to $16,[illegible].63. The expenditures were $15,339.81—leaving a balance in hand of $946.84. The amount funded previous to the past year was $1,100. A similar sum has been funded during the year, making a total of $2,200 at present invested. The report was accepted.

OTHER REPORTS.

The reports of the Committees on Rooms and Fixtures and upon Newspapers and Periodicals were next received. They presented no particular items of interest. The report of the Committee on Donations chronicled a gift of $150 from Thomas B. Bryan, Esq. That on Law reported the Association to be at peace with all the world.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's report was as follows:
Receipts from last Treasurer, $2,609.50.
From other sources, $12,677.50.
Paid out, $15,339.81, [illegible] a balance of $946.84.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The number of votes polled for President was [illegible]. Necessary to a choice, [illegible]. These numbers differed very little in any of the other offices. The following or "regular" ticket was elected:

President—George M. Kimball, 246 votes.
Vice President—C. H. Cram, [illegible] votes.
Second Vice President—T. W. Baxter, 261 votes.
Recording Secretary—B. F. Guyton, [illegible] votes.
Corresponding Secretary—E. S. Brown, [illegible] votes.
Treasurer—J. O. Rutter, [illegible] votes.
Managers—Rev. R. Collyer, [illegible]; G. P. McBride, [illegible]; E. P. Hall, [illegible]; E. J. Warner, [illegible]; G. H. Wheeler, [illegible]; Geo. Taylor, [illegible]; J. A. Cowes, [illegible].

The incoming President being introduced by his predecessor, H. M. Shephard, Esq., briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, after which the meeting adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—Licenses—Cleansing the River—The River Tunnel Appropriation Passed—Price of Gas.

A special meeting of the Common Council, based on two separate calls, was held on Saturday afternoon for the expressed and understood purpose of acting on licenses to vehicles, the Report of the Board of Engineers, and the matter of the Washington street tunnel. The Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Roberts, Barrett, Gallup, McRoy, Kann, Sheridan, Walsh, Wallwork, Comiskey, Sherwin, Clark, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Gastfield, Armstrong, Franzen, Rub, Hottinger, Sullivan, Lawson, O'Sullivan and Woodman.

Ald. Talcott offered an ordinance repealing the ordinance of March 28, 1864, relative to the license of vehicles. The Alderman said the legitimate draymen themselves asked for the repeal of the old ordinance. Under the present ordinance any one who could raise a dollar might come in and take out a license. The license should be placed back at the old rates.

Ald. Walsh thought the public would not be benefited by the repeal.

Ald. Comiskey thought the object sought was to drive out poor men.

Ald. Talcott said they wanted to revive the old ordinance, fixing the license at four dollars for single teams, and eight dollars for double, with two dollars fees.

On motion of Ald. Roberts, a clause was inserted restoring the old ordinance.

Ald. Sheridan moved to amend by taxing all vehicles.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. Holden called up the report of the Board of Engineers on cleansing the river.

Ald. Roberts said they might as well adopt or reject the Koran; the Legislature had taken all power out of the hands of the Council and placed it in those of the Board of Public Works.

The report was concurred in, and afterwards referred to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Holden wished to call up the matter of the city printing in the German paper having the largest circulation. Decided out of order.

The Council then adjourned on the first call, and Ald. Comiskey asked for a call of the roll on the second meeting.

It being nearly half an hour after the time for which the meeting was called, Ald. Holden objected. Overruled.

Ald. Comiskey called up the report of the Committee on Finance on the Washington street tunnel, appropriating $100,000 in city bonds.

Ald. Holden objected, on the ground that the Aldermen whose Wards were most interested in the matter were absent from the city.

Ald. Woodard moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Ald. Holden moved to adjourn. Lost.

Ald. Comiskey moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. Holden in an ably argumentative speech, protested against the ordinance as a gross outrage on the owners of two millions of property and on the public. It was shameful to shut up an important thoroughfare like Adams street, for the paltry sum of [illegible]. They were willing to have a tunnel at Washington street, and willing to pay for it; but they also wanted a bridge at Adams street, and [illegible] tunnel, with the endorsement of the Railroad scheme, was carried.

Ald. Rafferty then called up the report of the Committee on Gas and Gaslights, enclosing an ordinance increasing temporarily the price of gas used by the city in the South and North Divisions from Nov. 1st, 1864, till revoked by the Council, to three dollars per thousand.

Ald. Rafferty explained that the present cost to the city was about $4,000 per year.

Ald. Barrett found fault with the Gas Company, for not keeping the street lamps lighted.

Ald. Talcott said that the test lamp posts were allowed to burn much longer than the others. He thought the proposed advance was too much. He moved to amend by making the price $2.50.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to lay all on the table; the Company had broken faith with the public. Lost.

The amendment of Ald. Talcott was withdrawn, and the original ordinance was then voted down by twenty-three against four.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NEW DRAFT LAW.

Substitutes—Draft Associations—Policy of the Law—Opinion of Attorney General Speed.

The following official copy of the opinion of Attorney General Speed on the meaning of the new Law, is of great interest to all liable to service.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
March 14, 1865. }

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—The first question proposed, in your letter of the 13th inst., is whether the 23d section of the Act of March 3d, 1865, "supersedes" the 4th section of the Act of February 24, 1864?

The 4th section of the Act of February 24, 1864, enables any enrolled person, before a draft, to furnish an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States, and provides that the person so furnishing such substitute "shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been drafted."

Under this enactment any person enrolled, and liable to draft, may obtain exemption from the draft during the whole period of time for which he shall procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere credit for a particular draft, which such person obtains by furnishing a substitute before the anticipated draft, but it is an absolute exemption which he acquires from liability to be drafted in any or every draft, which may occur during the whole time for which his substitute has been accepted by the Government, provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft. If, for example, his substitute be accepted as a three years' volunteer and remains so long not liable to draft, the principal, by the provision of the law of 1864, just referred to, is insured against the risk of being drafted during the three years for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts occur between the enlistment of the substitute and the expiration of his term of service. But the Government, under this provision, is to be at no expense in consequence of the authorized substitution of one individual for another in the draft. The party who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the privilege conferred by the law, is properly and justly required to compensate the substitute.

Such being the provision of the law of 1864, on the subject of "substitutes," furnished in anticipation of a draft, the law of March 3, 1865, provides (in its 23d section,) as follows: "That any person or persons, enrolled in any sub-district, may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in."

It is clear that the enactment provides for quite another case than that contemplated by the provision to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct from that given to him by that statute, of which he may avail himself at his option, in preference to the privilege conferred by the act of 1864.

Under the provision of the 23d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, he may in advance of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the service," a "recruit not subject to draft," which "recruit" will stand to the credit of the enrolled person, causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be taken on the happening of that contingency, as a substitute for such principal. But the "credit" shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation of which he may have secured the "recruit."

There is no provision in the act of 1865, that the person furnishing a "recruit" under the 23d section shall be "exempt from draft" during the time for which the recruit may have been accepted and enlisted. But the only benefit which a person so furnishing a recruit derives under the act of 1865, is the securing, in the event of his being drafted, of a "credit" on the particular draft in anticipation of which the "recruit" may have been furnished. The "recruit" may be mustered into the service for three years, and yet, as a substitute, he can only avail the person who caused him to be mustered in for, and with respect to the draft before, and in anticipation of which he was obtained. The liability of the principal to be drafted at any other drafts occurring after the mustering in of the "recruit," and during the term of his service, is not at all affected. There is manifestly, therefore, no conflict between the respective sections of the acts of 1864 and 1865, to which you have called my attention. One does not infringe upon, nor even cross the path of, the other. They give different and distinct rights and privileges to the citizens liable to draft, either to buy a "substitute," and secure him to be mustered in, and then obtain exemption from the draft during the entire term of enlistment of the substitute, if the latter be so long not liable to draft, or he may procure for the Government a "recruit" not liable to draft, and obtain credit for such recruit in case he should be drafted, subjecting himself, however, to the liability of being compelled to repeat the operation at every succeeding draft that may be ordered by the President.

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the provision of the Act of 1865, under consideration, was to offer inducement and present a stimulus to numbers or associations of individuals in any sub-district, before the liability of any of them became fixed, by a draft, to obtain volunteer recruits for the army. Congress, in this law, offers such associations a premium to use their exertions to fill up the armies. It says to the residents of the multitudinous counties, townships, wards and precincts throughout the country, Organize yourself into recruiting societies; induce volunteers to enlist into the service before the draft; pay them such amounts of bounty as you may be able to raise by your contributions to the recruiting funds of your several districts; and when they have been enlisted into the service, the volunteers you may have raised will stand to the credit of as many of you as may happen to be drafted, to the extent of the number of recruits, in the order designated, at the time the recruits are mustered in.

Such is the declaration and promise of the new law. Its policy is to encourage recruiting, not the procuration of substitutes, to induce the people to organize associations for the advancement of volunteering rather the purchase of substitutes.

In enacting this new law, and inaugurating this new policy, Congress, however, has not taken away the rights of the enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish a substitute, with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his exemption from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been accepted. He still has it in his power to exercise that right. In reference to the right conferred by the 23d section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1865, of obtaining a "recruit" previous to each draft, as it may occur, and securing thereby a credit in the event, on any occasion of his being drafted.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the 23d section of the Act of March 3rd, 1865, does not supersede the 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

The second question which you have referred to me is, whether "the recruits" which are "to be taken as substitutes" are to be considered and borne upon the muster rolls and records of the Provost Marshal General, as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, or as substitutes which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

I am of the opinion that the "recruits" whom persons enrolled in any sub-district may "cause to be mustered into the service of the United States," in pursuance of the 23d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, are to be considered and treated as other volunteers, who are obtained at the expense of the United States. It will be observed from the analysis of the law contained in the foregoing remarks, that the idea involved in the law of 1864, is substitution, while the idea of the law of 1865, is crediting. The section of the Act of 1865 under consideration, does not speak of the "recruits" in question as "substitutes," but declares that they "shall be taken as substitutes" for the persons who cause them to be mustered in. They are not substitutes, but only of the nature of substitutes. Their primary and essential character, under the law, is that of credits for their procurers or principals; and this description is the first description given of them, in the section in question, for, after saying "which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in," the section proceeds, "and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits."

A critical study of the words of the statute thus develops the fundamental idea which I have supposed, from other indications, was intended to be embodied in the law. The "recruits" who are to "stand to the credit" of the enrolled persons, causing them to be mustered in before the occurrence of a draft, I am of opinion, then, are to be considered as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, and not as "substitutes," in the ordinary sense of that term, which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
(Signed) JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

The Soldiers' Rest.

Few of our citizens, have not, on some opportunity for observation, at some characteristic scene at the institution, been filled with high zeal and pride in the Soldiers' Rest, the temporary home of our boys in blue, the brave defenders of our country, always welcomed to its well-spread tables, and on such occasions nothing is more common than the most marked expressions of delight at the good accomplished, a burst of new enthusiasm in the observer, and a proffer of services, at times overstocking the capacity of the Rest. But few, however, know the ceaseless strain and labor by which alone the Soldiers' Rest has been maintained, for it has rested upon comparatively few, a mountain weight of care and responsibility, and this, while the enhancement in the price of all articles of living has added continually to the weight of the burden.

A crisis has arrived in which a serious question is being asked "Shall the Soldiers' Rest be given up." Answer it ye who have witnessed it, when it has been made the very threshold of home cheer and welcome to war worn regiments returning from the field. Answer it patriotic citizens of Chicago who view with emotion unutterable the banner of our country winning back its stars and its full proportions by the agency of the noble armies of the Union.

There can be but one loyal answer to this inquiry. The Rest must be supported. It must still be the well sustained and well kept temporary home of the soldiers passing through our city. And this is only to be done by generous and patriotic exertion. Let it engage instantly the attention of all our loyal residents, and the burden will rest heavy upon none.

The ladies of the First [illegible] Church, Rev. Dr. [illegible], are moving in this [illegible] in such behalf an entertainment at the church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. These ladies are already largely and liberally at work for the Great Sanitary Fair, but accept the immediate necessity of the movement in behalf of the Soldiers' Rest.

Let similar undertakings forthwith take place in other parts of the city and let the Soldiers' Rest for the few months of the war yet remaining be well sustained. The boys are coming back presently, God bless them, with their banners torn and scarred, but gilded with victory. Shall they find the door of the Soldiers' Rest closed against them and its tables empty, because Chicago got tired of the work. God forbid. Remember the Soldiers' Rest.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT LAFAYETTE.—Our Cincinnati dispatch in Saturday morning's Tribune made brief mention of an accident which occurred at the junction of the New Albany and Salem and Lafayette and Indianapolis roads on the evening previous, by which the sleeping car was thrown from the track and dragged over the sleepers for some twenty-five rods. Mr. F. P. Smith, of Collinsville, Ct., who was on board the car states to us that the check string in the car, had no connection whatever with the engine, and that consequently when he pulled it, he got no response from the engineer. This was a dangerous neglect of duty on the part of the employees, and should not be allowed by the managers. Fortunately the momentum of the train was not great or the accident might have been a most disastrous one.

RUN OVER.—J. R. Sned, of Dixon, was run over by the [illegible] on Saturday, and [illegible] to the Union Depot [illegible]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—RENT OF OFFICES.—The rental of offices in the new Chamber of Commerce building commenced on Saturday afternoon with those in the main building, fronting on Washington street. Only eighteen offices were sold, those on each side of the principal entrance being taken by S. Sturgis' Sons and the City National Bank. The sale will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning. The following is the No. of the offices sold, with the annual rent and premiums. Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive are located on the first floor. Nos. 15 to 27 inclusive are in the basement:

Nos.	Rent.	Premiums.	Lessees.
1	$4,000	....	S. Sturgis' Sons.
2	4,000	....	City National Bank.
3	1,000	....	S. Sturgis' Sons.
4	1,000	....	City National Bank.
5	1,000	375	Hinckley, Handy & Co.
6	1,000	[illegible]	Culbertson, Blair & Co.
7	1,000	25	M. Leary & Co.
8	1,000	....	Not sold.
9	1,000	10	Culver & Co.
10	1,000	....	Not sold.
11	1,000	5	B. F. Quimby & Co.
12	1,000	....	Not sold.
13	1,000	10	Walker, Bronson & Co.
14	1,000	5	Crane & Co.
15	2,000	....	Insurance Co.
16	2,000	25	V. A. Turpin & Co.
17	700	....	Insurance Co.
18	700	35	R. M. & O. S. Hough.
19	700	25	Piper & Sandford.
20	700	25	B. P. Hutchinson.
21	[illegible]	....	Not sold.
22	[illegible]	....	Not sold.
23	[illegible]	....	Not sold.
24	[illegible]	....	Not sold.
25	[illegible]	....	Not sold.
26	[illegible]	....	Not sold.
27	[illegible]	....	Board of Trade Grain In.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—The water of the artesian well has been carried up to a height of twenty-five feet above the surface, and experiments tend to show that it will overflow at eighty feet above. The company is now sinking a larger well, fifteen inches in diameter, using the water as a motive power, driving a twenty-foot overshot wheel.

GOVERNMENT WORKMEN.—Eighty government workmen engaged by ex-Sheriff John Way, left the city on Friday for Nashville.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child. Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Sudden Change of the Weather.—With a good appetite, a vigorous digestion and a sound liver it is possible to brave constant exposure and to encounter the present climatic changes. But the strongest bodily health and most vigorous constitution will decline under such depressing influences unless fortified against the extra pressure. How, then, can the appetite be preserved, the digestive organs kept in good condition, and the regularity of the bowels maintained? The secret is, use the Red Jacket Stomach Bitters, which produce the desired result in the most agreeable manner.

Cocoaine.—The ladies are delighted with "Burnett's Cocoaine." They describe with no slight enthusiasm its wonderful effects in promoting and preserving the beauty of the hair. "Burnett's Kalliston," is equally admired as a cosmetic. It is Burnett & Co. who are also the proprietors of the new perfume entitled "Florimel," and of the "Oriental Tooth Wash." All these preparations deserve the high reputation which they have already attained. The public should be guarded against imposition by the introduction of spurious articles—which the immense sale and reputation of Burnett's standard preparations have called forth. These are not only dangerous, but unprincipled infringements of Burnett's rights, and should merit the condemnation of all.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and now of 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs, has an infallible method for the cure of spermatorrhea, seminal weakness or involuntary emissions, impotence caused from spermatorrhea or loss of semen. This debility, Dr. James will oblige himself in every case to cure. Syphilis, in its various forms—this terrible poison, both entailed and hereditary—permanently and perfectly eradicated from the system without mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic, or any poison, but with a neutralizer—a positive cure for this disease. All diseases peculiar to the sexes of a private nature speedily cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, thirteen years of which time he conducted the largest hospital in the United States for the treatment of infectious venereal diseases—and for the last three years he has been practicing in this city (Chicago).

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential.

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Popular.—Of Dr. Tibbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, 6,480 bottles were sold in *thirteen days* in the city of Boston. See advertisement on second page.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.—Restores the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Thirty thousand bottles were sold in Boston in less than ninety days. For sale by all druggists, and by H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, wholesale agent for the Northwest.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 164 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and disorders of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has ten separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 2,294. All letters containing stamp answered.

Bardsall's Arnica Liniment, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, pains in the limbs and back, chilblains, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of National Banks—Political Changes—The President Expected on Monday—Supplies for Sherman—Fayetteville Refugees and Their Stories—The Rebel Ram Olinde.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25.

During the week the following western banks were authorized to commence operations under the National Banking Act:

First National Bank of Champaign, Ill.; capital $75,000.
First National Bank of Shawneetown, Ill.; capital $200,000.
First National Bank of Barnesville, Ohio; capital $100,000.
Norwalk Bank, Norwalk, O.; capital $100,000.
Champaign Bank, Urbana, O.; capital $100,000.
National State Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; capital $100,000.
National State Bank, Lafayette, Ind.; capital $600,000.
[illegible] Bank, Pa.; capital $100,000.
First National Bank of Birmingham, Pa.; capital $100,000.

The number of Banks established during the week ending to-day was twenty-seven, with an aggregate capital of $6,342,100. The total number in operation up to date is [illegible].

The first installment of one and two dollar national currency notes was issued from the Treasury to-day. They will be given to the Banks in the order of their dates of organization. The First National Bank of Philadelphia, being the oldest, will be first supplied.

Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, has resigned.

John Wilson, of Chicago, will probably be appointed to succeed Manuel B. Field as Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Harrington's resignation, it is reported, will take place on May 1st.

Telegraph communication between Washington and City Point has been interrupted during the last eight hours in consequence of the breakage of a cable.

The principal object of Gen. Butler's visit here is to settle up his financial affairs with the Government. After he has effected this it is believed he will tender his resignation as Major General. His friends advise him not to accept the position of Chief of the Freedman's Bureau, which has been tendered him. The position was offered to Solicitor Whiting, who refused it.

The War Department is in hourly expectation of intelligence direct from Sherman, who it is believed has fought a great battle somewhere in the vicinity of Raleigh.

Estimates have been made at the Quartermaster General's office for three months' supplies for Sherman's and Schofield's armies. Large quantities of supplies are being daily sent to Newbern. Several vessels are loading here now, and will probably sail to-morrow, with wagons for Schofield's force, whose transportation is very limited, being only five wagons to General headquarters, two to Brigade headquarters and one to each regiment. Over thirty-five thousand pairs of shoes and immense quantities of clothing have been dispatched within the last few days to Newbern and Wilmington.

The President expected to return from City Point on Monday.

Gen. Singleton arrived here to-day from his visit to rebeldom, a sadder but a wiser man. No olive branches accompanied him.

CHEERING SPECULATIONS.

Lee Thinks the Rebel Cause Hopeless, and Stephens in favor of Negotiation and Reconstruction.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25.—A Washington correspondent makes a series of revelations, for which he vouches, concerning the rebel Confederacy, of a very important nature. He says the total available military force of the rebels is 160,000 men, the figures being taken from the rolls in the rebel War Department on February 4th. Among the witnesses before the rebel Senate Committee to Inquire into the Condition of the Confederacy was Gen. Lee. He said: "It would be bad policy to evacuate Richmond, as the Virginia troops would not go into North Carolina; that they had not troops enough to last till mid-summer. If the war was to be carried on, the least of evils would [illegible] two hundred thousand [illegible], but they should be emancipated. It would depend upon circumstances whether [illegible] they could at least carry on the war another year. The men in the army are almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer, if necessary, but they believe we can't continue the war through another campaign. I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and country ought to be saved further sacrifice. To the inquiry if peace be not made before spring, whether he would take command of all the armies, with unlimited powers, he replied that he would take any position to which his country called him, but he did not think he could save the cause—no human power can save it. He thought Stephens' policy was the best now. The army and the people ought to be saved, if all else is lost."

A long list of Senators, Representatives, and other public men who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and the Constitution, is given.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay recently returned from England, reported that England would have nothing to do with the Confederacy.

When Mr. Stephens returned from the Hampton Roads conference he told his friends that they would have peace before May 1st, and that he could make no terms with Mr. Davis as the leader of the rebellion—that he could not treat with the States while they confessed allegiance to the Confederate Government, but that he was willing to treat with the States separately, and if peace was declared, would do all in his power to remit pains and penalties. Jeff. Davis' instructions were that negotiations should be conducted as between two independent nationalities, and pending the negotiations an armistice of ninety days. This was not entertained by Mr. Lincoln [illegible] Mr. Stephens [illegible] on the part of the Confederate Government towards negotiation, or to carry on the war, as futile and ruinous to the people, and states his plan of peace to be, first, let President Lincoln issue an amnesty to the army and people of the South, embodying what he has said as to peace in his message of the last winter; second, appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners to consult upon peace, and the return of the States on condition of obedience to the constitution and laws; third, the election by States electing Commissioners, of Congressmen, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms. Mr. Stephens believed this plan would receive the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps South Carolina and Virginia.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting Summary of News—Important Military and Political Matters—Extracts from the Rebel Press—Hardee's Reported Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25.

The Rebel Strength.

The statement telegraphed to-day concerning the strength of the rebel armies with the views of its leaders, and the general state of affairs in the South, is from the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent. The *Tribune* editorially says it has the best reasons for believing it entirely trustworthy, but that in its most essential particulars it is entirely in accordance with similar information which has been received in another way.

Fort Sumter Celebration.

A meeting was held to-day at the Astor House to make arrangements for the celebration of the attack on Fort Sumter, at the Academy of Music, on the 13th of April.

Deserters.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac correspondent says that several deserters who have recently come into our lines, state that rebel officers tell their men that arrangements have been made between Gens. Grant and Lee for exchanging deserters. Many are intimidated from coming over because of the statement.

The Evacuation of Richmond.

The *Times* Washington special has most substantial evidence of the design of the rebels to evacuate Richmond, which is found in the fact that on the late Sheridan raid files of the Richmond *Whig*, and all of the surplus material of that office, was captured at Scottsville, on the James River, where it had been thrown off, with other freight, to lighten the canal boat.

Death of General Hindman.

The *Times'* New Orleans correspondent says there can be no doubt of the death of Gen. Hindman, recently reported. The news comes directly from Matamoras.

The Destruction at Columbia.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d copies the following from an Augusta paper, relative to Sherman's army at Columbia: "The reason why the State House was not burnt, was because Sherman could not spare the powder. The State records of North Carolina were removed to a place of safety. The records of Beaufort and other districts, which had been removed to Columbia for security, were unfortunately destroyed. Nearly all the plate sent from Charleston to Columbia for safe keeping, and much of the valuable plate of citizens of the latter place, which was stored in Columbia bank vaults, all fell a prize to the enemy. All of the funds of the various banking institutions of Columbia were removed, except a large amount of silverware that had been placed in their vaults for safe keeping. The effects of the State bank were afterwards captured by the enemy. The entire printing interest of the Charleston *Mercury* was destroyed at Charlotte Junction, during Sherman's late march through the place. Some Yankee officers who escaped from the jail in Columbia, made their appearance in public when Sherman made his appearance in that place. They had been secreted in the city by Northern sympathizers, who left Columbia with Sherman. About 200 whites and 1,200 negroes also left at the same time.

Sheridan in Style.

The *Sentinel* says it is stated that Sheridan traveled down the river in grand style. His equipage is said to have been elegant. His carriage was drawn by four splendid grays, all of course stolen from citizens of the county.

Pro and Con.

The Canton (Miss.) *Citizen* gives glowing accounts of enthusiastic public meetings, and wonderful unanimity among the people. It declares this sentiment prevails throughout the entire South.

The Fayetteville *Observer* mentions much despondency in North Carolina, and thinks it extends throughout the entire South.

Hardee's Reported Victory.

The Raleigh *Progress* gives the following account of the battle of the 16th: "It seems that the fight commenced at noon on Wednesday, the 15th, and continued briskly until night. Considerable skirmishing was carried on all night, and on Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously, and raged all day. Gen. Hardee, with part of his corps, was found intrenched between Black Creek and Cape Fear river, at no great distance from the confluence of these streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed the former stream. Here he was attacked by a corps of Sherman's veterans, and our works were charged three several times, and each charge was repulsed with immense slaughter. We do not understand the position of General Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it necessary for Hardee to fall back to prevent being flanked."

NEW YORK, March 25.—The reports in Richmond of the fighting in North Carolina, as given by the *Dispatch* of that city, in Gen. Grant's official, do not conform with those in Raleigh, and published in the papers of that place. The Raleigh *Confederate*, of the 21st, says: "We hope, within a few days, to give cheering intelligence. So far, everything is encouraging. In the affair which occurred a few days since between Hardee and Sherman's forces, we repulsed successfully five assaults upon our lines, and held our position until the object was effected. In drawing off we lost two guns, because the horses had been killed. Our loss in the affair was about 400 killed and wounded. The enemy's, about 4,000. Of the battle Sunday, correspondents state that a very decided advantage was gained by our troops. The enemy were driven several miles, with heavy loss. We captured some artillery."

The first battle occurred on the 16th, near the junction of the Black with the South river, on the Fayetteville and Goldsboro road, some fifteen miles below Bentonville, in the vicinity of which place the battle of Sunday occurred. So it would appear the rebels fell back fifteen miles after gaining one victory on the 16th, in which the Union loss was a bloody one. It is evident no decisive battle has been fought.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Lieut. Morgan, of the 21st Wisconsin, an escaped Union prisoner, left Fayetteville on the 16th, the day of the reported first battle, at which time the rear of Sherman's army was crossing Cape Fear river and moving north. A skirmish occurred on the 16th, between the second division of the 14th Corps and a small body of rebels. This was all the fighting reported on that day."

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Fight with Guerillas—The Movement against Mobile—Pensacola Occupied—Shipments—Steamer Burned.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 25.—A fight occurred between twenty of our troops and seventy guerillas, thirty miles from Paducah, a Wednesday night. Twenty guerillas were killed, including their notorious leader, Capt. McDougal. Capt. McGregory on our side, was killed. Gen. Meredith has several expeditions out, clearing Western Kentucky of guerillas.

Six hundred and eighty bales of cotton have passed for Cincinnati and 356 for St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The grand military movement against Mobile commenced yesterday moving, by Gen. Benton, 3d division, 13th Corps; Col. Bertram, 1st brigade, 2d Corps; Gen. Veatch's and Stokes' brigade also moving in the direction of Bonsecour. Gen. Andrews moved up from Barrancas with two brigades, and took possession of Pensacola, which he now holds.

The rebel guard-boat Anna Dale, one gun, was captured in Matagorda Bay.

Seven vessels were blown ashore by the recent gale, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The steamer Lighter was burned outside the bar—all on board were drowned. The United States steamers Seminole, Quaker City and Circassian were at Brazos Santiago on the 11th.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Evacuation of Goldsboro—Views of the Rebel Press—Reported Repulse of Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d, says: "Goldsboro has been evacuated. At last accounts the enemy had not entered." The same paper says there is a band of rebel deserters prowling in Bedford county, Va., plundering the inhabitants.

The organization of colored troops in Richmond is going on as rapidly as possible. The *Sentinel* says: "The darkies present a ludicrous appearance, but it is believed Sambo could be taught to handle a gun as well as a hoe."

The Petersburg *Express* says Grant's trains were moving all Saturday night with troops towards the left of his line. It may have been only see-saw movement to deceive. The weather is very fine, and Grant may advance, though it is believed he will not move till Sherman is nearer.

The *Whig* of the 23d learns that Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry attacked Sheridan at White House, on the 21st, and severely punished him.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d says: "Eastern Louisiana is infested with jawhawkers, robbers, and murderers. The people are frequently found dead by the wayside. Even women are killed. In short, anarchy reigns supreme."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 21.—There is likely to be a scarcity of coal oil, caused by the extravagant reports of petroleum having been discovered in California, which have prevented the usual shipments from New York. Dealers are buying up what is in the market for a rise. No California oil has yet come into the market, though much prospecting in search of it is in progress.

Breadstuffs are still firm at the high prices lately ruling, although supplies arrive from Oregon and Chili.

Troops for Arizona are now going forward by every steamer.

Execution of the Rebel Hotel Burner.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25.—Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted of being a spy, was to-day executed at Fort Lafayette. He was shockingly profane, and sang a song as the executioner adjusted the rope.

Steamers for Europe.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25.—The steamers Hansa and City of Washington sailed to-day for Europe. The Hansa took $130,000 in gold.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, March 25.—The decision in the case of the St. Albans raiders is appointed for next Wednesday.

Gen. Grant's Plans.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, March 23, writes as follows on Gen. Grant's plans:

The grand plans of the Lieutenant General commanding the army are now clearly developed. He has exhibited a most heroic and enduring patience, while each detail was being executed by his able lieutenants, not the least of whom is Sherman, and now is about to [illegible] reward of [illegible]. He has maneuvered Lee in this the final strategic combination, and compelled him to commit the fatal error of defending his capital while its military supports were falling one by one around him. He has hemmed his adversary up in the South of Virginia, and will compel him there to fight or surrender. He has caused Sherman to sweep from Atlanta to Savannah, and thence through South Carolina into the heart of the Old North State, in such a manner as to constrain the very vitals of the rebellion. [illegible], he has provided Sherman with a base by the timely capture of Wilmington, and enabled him to form a junction with the victorious army of Schofield, under circumstances which were in the highest degree encouraging to the gallant men composing his army. He, at a timely moment, dispatched Sheridan on a grand raid upon the enemy's channels of supply, and so thoroughly was the work done, that Richmond was thrown into a panic, and fears of its safety were seriously entertained. He brought Sheridan back to the north bank of the James for the purpose of consultation, and now has sent him upon another raid to meet Kilpatrick, who is already in the advance of Sherman's line of skirmishers. Thus he has swept Lee and Johnston into a position where [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

(Special Dispatch to the Western Press.)

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25—Midnight.

The Stock market shows a strong tendency towards recovery from the last few days of panic. Business at the Board was more active. There was a preponderance of buyers this morning, and prices were somewhat higher. Government gold bonds are all firm with fair demand generally. Coal and miscellaneous shares are all better. There is very little movement in bank shares. State bank and railway most [illegible]. Gold speculation opened with increased firmness this morning to unfavorable interpretation of the news from Sherman, and there was a sharp rally in price. The market afterwards became heavy, and steadily declined towards noon under a rumor that Johnson had been killed. The full demand for money was readily met on good collaterals, at 7 per cent. Supply abundant as usual on Saturday. The demand for foreign exchange is nominal.

The Petroleum Stocks are better with a fair demand. Sales—Excelsior $3.13; Oceanic $3.10; Tack $1.15; U. S. $14.10; Cherry Run 71c; Germania 71½c; Knickerbocker 50c. Petroleum closed quiet but nominally 54c for refined in bond, and 74c for free.

The *Commercial's* money article says "the real cause of demoralization is in the utter uncertainty about the future premium on gold. No one dares to venture an opinion as to what its future price ought to be, or to what extent it should be affected by peace, and none can give an intelligent reason for the extremeness of the late decline."

The same paper in a review of the dry goods trade says:

"The trade in cotton goods has been more demoralized during the week than any other branch of business. The uncertainty about the value of cotton is the principal cause of this difference. Added to this there has been a heavy decline in gold, which affected the market for cotton fabrics equally with all other markets. The principal transactions in cotton goods have been in lots thrown upon the market in an irregular way to realize money, and which have been bought very much below the price demanded by agents. Jobbers continue to sell large amounts of goods below the prices asked by commission houses from the conviction that it is hopeless to expect an early recovery of values. The entire range of prints is jobbed at 15@17½ per cent below agents' prices. The same is true of delaines and of many brands of bleached goods. The trade in woolen goods, though much less deranged than cotton goods, is paralyzed by the decline in gold. All goods in which cotton is used are especially depressed, but the comparative steadiness of wool and its strictly moderate supply, help to keep up the quotations of all wool fabrics. There is at present a difference varying from 10 to 25 per cent between buyers and sellers on woolen goods, but the indications are that holders will speedily moderate their quotations so as to facilitate transactions.

The *Express* says the failures during the past week have not been as numerous as was generally expected. The only important ones are C. H. Welling & Co., A. Streeter, Faxon & Potter, in the dry goods trade; H. J. Lyons & Co., and Ribello, in the Gold Room, and Jas. Dart & Co., Stock Exchange.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25—10 p. m.—At the evening stock exchange stocks and gold were firm on the call, but not very active. After call it closed at 153¾; N. Y. C., 89¼; Erie, 53½; Hudson, [illegible]; Reading, 96¾; M. S., 54; C. & P., 58; I. C., 99½; R. I., 89; C. & N. W., 23¾; N. W. pfd., 50; Ft. W., 82¾; Ohio certs. 21¾; Cumb. 33½; Quicksilver, 63¼; Mariposa, 11¼.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday, March 25.

BEEF CATTLE—As was anticipated, there were no arrivals of cattle to-day, and the total supply of the week foots up only 1,200. The advance reported yesterday was finally maintained to-day by holders, some of whom have shipped their stock to New York rather than make the slightest concession. Altogether about 700 head have changed hands. William Belden sold 100 fair light Illinois, at 10½c ₩ lb, averaging 1,050 lbs, and 80 good do, at 11¾c ₩ lb, averaging 1,350 lbs. Rosenthal refused 13c for a bunch of 82 fair extra Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs. The principal buyers were Government contractors, and prices would have been still higher but for the jaded appearance of the cattle, because of their detention along the road. Heavy receipts are looked for next week.

SHEEP—Are in good demand for New York, and sales were quick at 11@13c ₩ lb—the outside for heavy fine wooled.

HOGS—Receipts 4,300 hogs. No sales. Only 150 passed over the road during the week.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 25.

TOBACCO—More active. Sales 9 green and damaged lugs at from $5.30 to $5.80; common shipping leaf at from $10.50 to $12.75; medium do at $15.25 to $19.75 ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Very dull. Single extra super at "$1.65," delivered; choice super at $6.50 ₩ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled. Choice at $1.50; strictly prime at $1.45; prime at $1.40 ₩ bu. Corn dull. White at $1.08; mixed at $1.05; yellow, in second-hand bags, at 95c. Oats active. Sales at 73@80c; 5,000 sacks to arrive at 80c ₩ bu. Barley dull at $1.30; fall at $1.55. Rye flat. Sales 60 sacks at 75c per bu.

WHISKY—Unsettled. Sales 50 brls high proof at $2.05.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 330 bu. Market unsettled but firmer. Sales this evening were 34,000 bu at $1.10 @1.11¼; on 'Change 67,000 bu at $1.09@1.09¾@1.10. Barley—Sales 400 bu No. 2 at $1.18, delivered; 50 bags prime at $1.25.

At the Newhall House this evening since 'Change sales of 80,000 bu No. 1 Wheat at $1.09@1.11, cash, and seller all the month—closing firm at $1.10¾ cash.

The New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25.

COTTON—Firmer with rather better inquiry, at 45c for middling.

FLOUR—Opened quiet and closed 5@10c lower, at [illegible] for extra state; [illegible] for extra R H Ohio; and $10.50@11.00 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Firmer. Western at $2.11@2.12.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer with rather more doing. Winter red west'n at [illegible]; amber Michigan at [illegible]; choice amber Kentucky at $2.07½. Corn—Quiet and firm; new yellow at [illegible]. Oats—Quiet. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 37c for crude; 55c for refined in bond; and 72c for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer but not very active. [illegible] Beef dull. [illegible] Bacon quiet; 15c for Cumberland cut and 16c for long ribbed. Lard heavy and a shade easier, at 15@16½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 25.

MONEY—Steady at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 109½@109¾ for first class bills.

GOLD—More active and firmer—opening at 156@157, declining to 153¼, advancing to 157¼, and closing at 157¼@157¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Dull.

MARRIED.

At Centralia, March 23d, 1865, by the Rev. C. F. Beach, Miss MARY E. HART, of Chicago, and Capt. JOHN W. ELLEMAN, of U. S. Hospital, at Memphis, Tenn.

DIED.

In Rome, N. Y., on Thursday, March 24, Mrs. SOPHIA D. SHERMAN, aged 81, widow of James Sherman, Esq., and mother of J. D. and B. F. Sherman, and Mrs. Colfax, of Chicago.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In this city, Saturday, March 25th, A. W. OTIS, oldest son of Mrs. H. F. Spooner, relict of the late A. W. Spooner, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 148 South Halsted street, corner of O'Brien, to-day, Monday, March 27th, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Drowned, at Niles, Ill., on the 15th inst., WM. GATES, aged 47 years, from Prussia.

In this city, March 25th, 1865, after five days' illness, of diptheria, MARY SOPHIA, second beloved daughter of Adolphe S. and Elizabeth Van Meenen, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Burlington (Vt.) papers please copy.

At Chicago, March 24, 1865, WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., of [illegible], near Bingham, Notts, England.

Deceased came to the city at an early day, and leaves a large estate, which he has accumulated by his perseverance and industry.

He was well known and highly respected in this community. He was a genial man, of large and varied information, of scholarly habits, and the author of several works. Since the rebellion he has published in England, an able pamphlet, warmly espousing the cause of the Union and of Universal Freedom. His last published work was an answer to Renan's Life of Jesus, and has attracted considerable attention.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44 & 46 Dearborn st.

We give our personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the dwellings or at our salesrooms. Parties breaking up housekeeping will do well to see us before disposing of their goods.

We shall sell at our salesrooms on TUESDAY, March 28th, at 9½ o'clock, the balance of Household Goods of Col. Tucker, including his

Splendid Piano Forte.

It is a very rich toned instrument, and is as good as new. Also the new Dry Damask Curtains. Also a splendid assortment of new

OIL, WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE

Oak Sideboards and Extension Tables. Also a quantity of second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. Also at 10 o'clock, one

FINE BROWN HORSE,

Five years old, sound and kind. Work in single or double harness. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts, will give particular attention to the sale of Household Goods, at private dwellings and their salesrooms.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Household Goods, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, April 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 28, at 9½ a. m. at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WAREHOUSE SALE.—Unclaimed Freight of the Western Transportation Company, AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, March 29th, at 9½ a. m., at the Western Transportation Company's Warehouse, on South Water street, foot of La Salle street. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Will sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at his Real Estate Room, No. 41 Market street, near Randolph, on Monday, March 27th, at 2 o'clock p. m., [illegible] Davis's subdivision, section 11. For particulars see posters.

General Notices.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,
PHYSICIANS
FOR
Diseases of the Chest,
Embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease: to which branch of the profession their practice is exclusively confined. May be consulted personally or by letter daily at their office, No. 6 Washington street, Chicago. Office hours from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

SALE OF MILCH COWS.—Will be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of the [illegible]

BACH & SALTONSTALL,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 29 Wall Street, New York.
[illegible]

Amusements.

SIMMONS AND FARINI
will give their last performance in this country (previous to their departure for Europe)
AT BRYAN HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, March 28th,
And on this occasion they will present a [illegible] of wonders that will dwarf all they have yet done, including the great DAVENPORT ROPE TYING MYSTERY. Mr. Simmons will allow himself to be bound foot and body by a committee of spiritualists, selected by the audience, and will immediately free himself.
The mysterious closet will be on exhibition outside of the hall during the day.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission 50 Cents.
Seats may be secured during the day. See handbills.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
Only Four Nights More of
ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
March 27, 28, 29 and 30.
Change of Programme each night.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, Benefit of SAM PRICE.
Admission, 50 Cents.
Tickets for sale at H. M. Higgins' Music Store.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn
Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Second week of the engagement of the charming Actress,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MONDAY, March 27th, and every evening till further notice,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
Marie......Miss Maggie Mitchell
Assisted by the entire company,
In rehearsal—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock—MAGGIE MITCHELL MATINEE.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
COMEDY!
THE GREAT DRAMATIST,
Mr. James E. Murdoch
WILL GIVE A READING OF
HUMOROUS SELECTIONS FROM DICKENS
AND SOME OF THE FINE
Comedies of Shakespeare,
On Monday Evening, the 27th,
AT BRYAN HALL.
Reserved seats will be sold at the Music Store
Reserved Seats will be sold at the Music Store of Messrs. Smith & Nixon, commencing on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 9 a. m.
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Doors open at 7 P. M.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD......Manager
A. D. BRADLEY......Director of Amusements
MONDAY, March 27, CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great Scotch Drama of
GUY MANNERING,
OR, THE GYPSEY'S PROPHECY.
With all its Original Music and a great cast.
Several novelties in preparation.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK......Proprietor and Manager.
G. H. BARTON......Acting and Stage Manager.
Tuesday evening, and until further notice will appear
DICK SANDS,
The best Clog Dancer in the world.
Thursday evening, and until further notice, will appear TOM RUSSELL, the great Comic Singer. Every evening this week CLARA BUTLER and the Star Company.
Doors open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45.
SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 50 cents; Dress Circle 40 cents; Private Boxes, $3.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes 75 cents.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Washington st., bet. State and Dearborn.
INAUGURATION SEASON.
By the entire forces of the RENOWNED
ITALIAN OPERA
From the Academy of Music, New York.
DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
Inauguration Night, MONDAY, APRIL 17th.
All particulars in future advertisements.

MORRIS & WILSON'S MINSTRELS.
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27th.
This Troupe consists of 22 gentlemanly Artists, each a Star in his own particular line. Re-appearance of
MR. FRED. WILSON,
The great American Clog Dancer, after an absence of three years, in which time he has been [illegible] around the world, having visited Australia, Japan, China and California, and whose practical effusions on the Oriental [illegible] are pronounced Excelsior by admiring thousands who have witnessed the impersonations.
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock. Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Tickets for sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store.
W. A. ABBOTT, Agent.
FRED. WILSON, Director. C. A. MORRIS, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TO RENT.
Apply at the Hall, between 11 and 12 a. m.
FRED. C. WRIGHT, Agent.
The Company return Monday, April 3d.

GRAND MASQUERADE.—To comply with the wishes of many of our friends, we hereby announce that the
CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE
Will give another Grand Masquerade Ball, on MONDAY, March 27, 1865, at their new Hall, on North Clark street. The programme is entirely new, and will be fully up to the large one we had on February 20, 1865.
Tickets admitting Gentleman and Lady, $2.00.
EVERY ADDITIONAL LADY, $1.00 EXTRA.
Tickets to be had at the Hall.
N. B.—No persons admitted to the lower Hall, except those wearing masks, before 11 o'clock, and all [illegible] will have to pass through a little room on the left, marked "private." THE COMMITTEE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Saloon, fixtures and lease, in a splendid location. For particulars, apply at 45 South Market street.

FOR SALE—Silver Leaf Maples, Lombardy Poplar, Silver Leaf Poplar, Balm of Gilead, and American Arborvitae, to be sold, wholesale or retail, by T. F. BALDWIN, real estate agent, 104 Randolph street, room No. 9.

FOR SALE—Coal and Wood Yard. To any person possessing a small capital a rare chance is offered. For particulars inquire at the office, West Polk street, between Canal street and railroad.

FOR SALE—One Portable Engine, 15 horse power, in good running order. Also machinery, shafting, and belting. Address M. ROMEL, Michigan City, Ind.

FOR SALE—A second hand Top Buggy. Can be seen at 872 State st., between 10 and 1½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—The Flouring Mill, with three run of stone, known as "Exchange Mills," in the city of Ottawa, is for sale at a bargain. Inquire of EDWARD EAMES.

FOR SALE—A Confectionery and Fruit Store, in one of the best localities in the city. Apply at 131½ South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill, with two run of stone, at Oakfield Station, Fond du Lac County, Wis., suitable for either merchant or custom work. Apply to REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—One Tubular Boiler, 40 inches diameter, 10 feet long, with 38 three-inch flues, in perfect order. One Engine, 7 inches bore and 12 inches stroke. One single and one double Circular Saw Mill. All new. Apply to F. W. KRAUSE, southeast corner of Jefferson and Washington-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Flour and Feed Store. Inquire at [illegible], (Sharp Corner) corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—A 7 1/4 Octave Piano, round corners, carved legs, E. Gabler's make, for sale at $450. Also an Express Wagon, in good order, at $150—at 323 Ontario street, two doors east of Clark.

FOR SALE—Two Portable Engines, twelve to fifteen horse power each, new and in perfect order, with two band wheels, specially adapted for the oil wells. RICHARDS CORN SHELLER WORKS 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—One horse, harness and buggy for sale. Also, several new express and grain wagons. JOHN SNEDEMAN, corner Indiana and Franklin street.

FOR SALE—The Pickling Tubs, Tools, Fixtures and all necessary utensils complete of a Provision Packing, Lard Rendering and Smoke House, with two years lease at moderate rent of premises. Apply at Nos. 137 and 161 South Canal street.

FOR SALE—Very low, a first-class Grain Distillery, with Alcohol Works complete. Also, on the premises, a fine good warehouse at a rare distance from the distillery, for boarding purposes. Time will be given for a portion of the purchase money, if required. Address Box 6175, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—An old-established Grocery in one of the best locations in Chicago, doing a business of $30,000 per year, with a light and well-selected stock. Capital required, about $3,000. Address "DEXTER," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Vessel for sale. The schooner "Jane Anderson," [illegible] For terms address J. W. COOKE, Sandusky, Ohio, where the vessel now lies.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale with Stock and Fixtures, in Young America, Warren County, Ill. Present stock about $2,500. Inquire of J. H. REED & CO., 80 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the [illegible] Petroleum and Refining Company [illegible] John W. Hunter, Treasurer. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flour and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., with four run of French Burrs, [illegible] Address PETROW & BOSS, Princeton.

Lost.

LOST—$5 Reward. Lost last [illegible] a Black and Tan Terrier Slut, [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young married man, as salesman in a grocery or dry goods store. Has some knowledge of book-keeping. Address "W S C," P. O. Box 3381.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady, in a dry goods or fancy store. Has had five years experience. Can come well recommended. For further information address "F. Y.," 23 North Curtis st.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, as salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Has had several years' experience. Would not object to the country. Address "W F," Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, as salesman or traveling agent for a Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap or Grocery House. Address "F," Tribune office for two days.

WANTED—Situation—By a competent book keeper, in that capacity, or as Assistant. City reference given. Address "JNO," P. O. Drawer 5790, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a lady, in a private family, where she can teach music or the English branches in compensation for board. Reference given. Address MISS LIZZIE, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Situation as Book-keeper or Salesman in some good house in this city. Best of references given. Address "WILL," No. 7 Market street.

WANTED—Situation—By a middle-aged man, in some respectable business. Is well acquainted with the city, quick at figures and writing. Best of reference given. Address "REFERENCE," Post Office.

WANTED—Situation—As Cutter in a first-class Custom Clothing House. Best of reference given. Address Box 648 Chicago P. O.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—$550 to $850 cash bounty for recruits for one year in the cavalry and Hancock's corps. Inquire at Major A. H. LANGHOLZ, Court House Hall.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 132½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

To Rent.

TO RENT—From First of May next, three good offices, on second floor, with a front outside entrance. Also, third and fourth floors of same building, at 89 South Water street.

TO RENT—Dwellings No. 113 East Adams street, No. 75 East Jackson street, No. 52 Fourth avenue—all with water and gas. Also, Cottage No. 456 West Jackson street. Store and basement Nos. 125 and 127 Dearborn street, from 1st of May, 1865. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, No. 8, up stairs, at No. 97 South Clark st.

TO RENT—In North Division—A brick two story and basement house, No 242 Lasalle street, just north of Chicago avenue. Possession 1st of May. Rent $700. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Or for sale, two houses and four lots, on West Harrison st. Inquire of J. M. REYNOLDS, at 97 Washington st.

TO RENT—House to rent. A modern built House, containing ten rooms, besides a storeroom, pantry, clothes presses, &c., situated on West Washington street, can be rented by a party desiring to purchase the furniture, amounting to about $1,200. Address "FURNITURE," Box 239 P. O.

TO RENT—The Marble Front Store, Nos. 12 and 14 Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets, now occupied by J. W. Doane & Co. Apply to WALTER & ROGERS, No. 144 Market street, corner Monroe.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the Store and Building No. 110 Lake street, for a term of three or five years. Inquire of GOOKINS & ROBERTS, No. 86 Washington street, up stairs.

TO RENT—Front Office on the ground floor, with part of Store, No. 158 Lake street. Apply to SVANO & SYNNESTVEDT.

TO RENT—Suit of large rooms in McCormick's Block. These rooms are admirably adapted for Society or Lodge rooms, and may be had on a long lease if desired. Apply to C. A. SPRING, at McCormick's Reaper Factory, or at No. 3 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—For Millinery business, part of a store, centrally located, on South Clark-st. For information, address "C J," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Dwelling Houses Nos. 229, 230 and 232 Ontario street, east of Clark. For particulars apply to E. W. GRIFFIN, Room 5, Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT—With Steam Power, Third and Fourth floors, 25x80 feet of store 233 Lake street, corner of Franklin. Apply to WALWORTH, [illegible] & CO., 233 Lake street.

TO RENT—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake st.

TO RENT—Dock property to lease. By JOHN MATTOCKS, JR., No 14 Telegraph Building.

TO RENT—A first-class store on South Water street, No. 26. Also a choice store in McCormick Block, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, No. 71. Inquire of C. A. SPRING at McCormick's Reaper Factory, or at No. 3 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—From May 1, for four years, second, third and fourth floors of 64 Lake street, corner State. Price $2500. [illegible] & CO.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Five Cottages and Lots, west of Union Park. Three two story houses, Cottage Lots, Lots on Warren and Washington streets. J. F. STARR, 124 Washington street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Cottage House and Lot No. 738 Wabash avenue. Lot 30 by 186 feet, 9 to 10 rooms, gas and water, barn and garden, for $7,250, part cash, balance in 4 years at 7 per cent interest. Also, a very fine lot on Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street, east front, 30 by 180 feet, cash balance on time at 7 per cent interest. Inquire at No. 738 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.—
BAIRD & BRADLEY.
S. W. CORNER PRAIRIE AVENUE and Twenty-sixth street—170x172, $7,500.
CALUMET AVENUE, North of Hardin Place, East front, 170 feet deep—$28 per foot.
HARDIN PLACE. Nice Lots, South front—$32 per foot.
N. W. CORNER PRAIRIE AVENUE and Twenty-fifth street—[illegible]
NORTH LASALLE STREET. Fine deep lots—several corners—$60 to $100 per foot.
NICE LOTS NEAR CITY LIMITS, one block from Horse Railway, $15 to $30 per foot.
RESIDENCES in all parts of the city from $2,500 upwards.
Land Agency and Real Estate Office, Cor. Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—In North Division. Brick house, two stories and basement, just north of Chicago avenue, with brick stable in rear, $6,500. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A rare chance—The best paying retail business in Chicago. Pays from $150 to $200 a week clear profit. Requires a good business man to carry it on. Will sell for $6000, and leave stock enough to realize the purchase money in three months. No old foxes or slow coaches need apply, as it takes a go-ahead man to carry it on. For further particulars, address "J R," Box 158, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—Cheap Homes—A new frame Cottage, and Lot, on Calumet av., for $2600. A new frame House of eight rooms, and Lot, [illegible] Cottage Grove avenue, for $2,250. Two frame Houses, and Lots, on Taylor street, near Blue Island avenue, for $2,200. House and Lease on Jefferson street, near Madison. Frame, Home, and Lease, on Hooker street, near Adams. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—27x189 feet on West Monroe at $55 per foot half cash, balance on time. Several houses and lots on South Side at $2,500 each. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A fine frame house on Prairie avenue, with lot 100 feet front, extending through to Cottage Grove avenue. For sale at a decided bargain, by WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Suburban Residence in Quincy, Ill. Brick house 48x40 feet, two stories, besides basement, attic and rear kitchen. Frame stable and carriage house, with 4¼ acres (more or less, as desired) of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Apply to EDWARD EVERETT, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—A new two-story Frame House of 12 rooms, brick basement, hot and cold water, bath and lot, on Wabash av., near Eighteenth st. Two or three Brick Houses and Lots [illegible] Price, $9,500 each. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine two-story Frame Dwelling, with all the modern improvements, on a fine Lot, 50 feet front, on Indiana avenue, south of 22d street. Apply to JOSEPH N. BARKER, 137 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Lake House at Auction. Lots 5 and 6, in Block 6, Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, (the Lake House,) will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, (noon) on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1865, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago. For terms see posters, or call on me at 100 Randolph street. JNO. G. ROGERS, Executor of Wm. B. Smith, deceased.

FOR SALE—A brick store in the city of Elgin, in a good business location, will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. For particulars, refer to DR. [illegible], 129 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good two-story Frame House, with eleven rooms, besides bath room, store room and closets, and a Lot 30x160 feet, on the east side of Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st. One of the most desirable lots and locations in the city. Title perfect. Inquire of E. S. WELLS, 61 South Water st.

FOR SALE—Two-story Frame House and Lot on Third avenue, near Harrison street. Also House and Lot on [illegible] Fourth avenue. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, No. 124 Washington st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—Valuable Property. The property known as Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Also, two good houses and lots on the North Side, each $15,000 and $3,800. Inquire of [illegible] BRO. & CO.

FOR SALE—West Division Lots. Over 100 lots, fronting West Indiana, [illegible] Will be sold [illegible] to suit purchasers. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, Room 35, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots Nos. 79 and 81 Hinsdale street, North Side. Gas, water, etc. Inquire on premises. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—800 acres of Farm Land, 15 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] For terms apply to L. B. BOND, 142 Lake street.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm for sale, on the Mississippi river, sixty miles below St. Louis, [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—An Errand Boy. One who resides with his parents. Apply to HOBSON & CO., 35 South Clark street.

WANTED—To Rent Two or three rooms [illegible], for a small family to live in by which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "W G," P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—An unfurnished room, without board, within a mile of the Court House. Address "Com. Student," Tribune Office.

WANTED—At the Ladies' Drawing and Painting School, Room 17 Lasalle street, a few ladies to take lessons [illegible] Photographs, also Painting in oil [illegible] artists can always find remunerative work [illegible] home, if desired. [illegible]

WANTED—1 Bookkeeper, Clerks, 2 Porters and 1 Driver. Other situations open. Applicants by mail enclose stamp. Mercantile Employment Agency, 35 Randolph street, Room 1, up stairs. Merchants supplied free of charge.

WANTED—By a lady teacher, [illegible] Miss LUNDY.

WANTED—Any person wishing to engage in a fine paying business [illegible] by calling at No. 49 South Clark street. Capital required [illegible]

WANTED—Whiskers and Mustache in four weeks. Send 50 cents [illegible] to Dr. ANTHONY, Box 127, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two of Uncle Samuel's soldier boys, who have served nearly four years in the field, are desirous of corresponding with as many intelligent young ladies as may think proper to write. Object—improvement and a desire to drive away the monotony of camp life. Please address WILLIS MELBOURNE, Co. [illegible], WALTER HOWARD, Co. B, 12th Iowa Vet. Vol. Infantry, Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding.

WANTED—A well improved farm, containing about 120 acres of good land, with timber for the use of the farm, and good buildings, fruit and near some railroad [illegible] Address subscriber, with full description, [illegible] Sugar Grove, Kane county, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence. The Wild Rose of Michigan is desirous of [illegible] Box 287 Coldwater, Michigan.

WANTED—A Second hand [illegible] size of 12 or 15 horse power. Also a planer and Matcher. Any one having such to dispose of, find a purchaser by addressing Box 242, [illegible] Illinois.

WANTED—By a good tenant, a small house, of six or seven rooms, in a good neighborhood on the North or West Side. North Side preferred. Address P. O. Box 4313.

WANTED—A lady wishes board with a widow or single lady, where there are few or no other boarders. Please address [illegible], P. O. Box 818, Chicago.

WANTED—Merchants, families, hotel keepers, and farmers, to bear in mind that you can procure the best of help [illegible] made, free of charge, at 116 Clark st. [illegible] Drawer 6399.

WANTED—Girls for general housework, also seamstresses and housekeepers. Those coming well recommended can have situations. Apply at 116 Clark st., Room 21, up stairs. P. O. Drawer 6399.

WANTED—50 laborers to work for the government. Wages $45 a month, rations and quarters. None but able-bodied men need apply at 116 South Clark street, Room 21, up stairs.

WANTED—Theatrical. A young lady to travel with an Exhibition, must have good education and personal appearance and musical accomplishments. Apply to [illegible] Agent, 116 Clark street, Room 21.

WANTED—A steady industrious man, to take care of horses, drive [illegible] and make himself generally useful. Apply at 106 South Water street.

WANTED—Experienced canvassers, both American and German, for the Etna Life Insurance Company, in city [illegible]. To such as are competent a liberal salary will be allowed. Address SAM. B. RAYMOND, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 5873, or call at Room [illegible] corner Clark and South Water [illegible] between 1 and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A nurse girl, between 12 and 15 years old. Call at 216 [illegible] avenue.

WANTED—To rent a Cottage of four or six rooms, West Side preferred. Will buy the furniture also. Address "Cottage," [illegible] 3820, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent for a number of years, a first class dwelling house on Michigan avenue. A liberal price will be paid [illegible] good care of the property guaranteed. Address [illegible] E. H. STEIN, Room [illegible] Hilliard's block, corner South Water and [illegible] streets.

WANTED—Immediately, a small cottage or a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Will rent property, and rent paid in advance if desired. [illegible] preferred. Address "OFFICER," Box [illegible]

WANTED—To know the address of any person who is able to remove the [illegible] left by the Small Pox on the face. Address [illegible] 383 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A smart active young man to keep the books in a lumber office, measure lumber and to attend to outside business when required. Address, with references, [illegible] keeper, Box 230 P. O.

WANTED—A Gardener to take charge of a private Green House and Garden at Kenosha, Wis. A single man, sober, industrious and competent can have a permanent situation. Address, with terms and references, Box 110, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $8,000, to engage in a business in the city, which will pay from $8,000 to $10,000 per year. Please address "C P," Tribune office, or call at No. 8 South Clark street any time during the day.

WANTED—$50,000—I will inform any person how they can make from $10,000 to $50,000 a year in an easy business. [illegible] cents for circulars and information.

Let not your fears make you linger,
But now attend unto this call,
And to poverty become a stranger,
For wealth is within the reach of all.

Address DR. PHILIP BOWEN, Toledo, Lucas [illegible], Ohio.

WANTED—To purchase a cottage house, containing four or five rooms, in a good locality, near the Court House, or convenient to city railroad. Any person having such a one to dispose of will find a purchaser by addressing [illegible] Post Office Box 339, Chicago.

WANTED—A German or Irish Girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at No. 520 West Washington [illegible] second house from [illegible].

WANTED—To Millers—A situation in the business, by a young man of [illegible] class experience. Can be well recommended. Address "J. W.," Bartlett's Mills, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine). Wool raising farmers, with families of volunteers' families, milliners, dressmakers, women desiring to support themselves, should [illegible] its profit and work. Local Agents wanted [illegible] book and samples, send stamp to DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 430 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Van Versee's Diamond Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions, Irregularities. All married ladies will find them a never-failing preventive [illegible] to C. D. MONROE & CO., General Agents, [illegible] Office Drawer 6391, Chicago, Ill. Sold by BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, [illegible] Druggists, 16 Lake st., Chicago.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents, male or female. Best chance ever offered. $5 a day can be made selling several new articles, on which great profits are made. Send two red stamps for particulars. Address EMMETT YOUNG, [illegible] 2793, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $75. To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for $75 per month and expenses [illegible] Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The Proclamation, engraved on steel, [illegible] Exclusive territory given on receipt of $10. Enclose $1 for sample copy. [illegible] Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—20 men as Agents to sell our Great [illegible] "Home on a Furlough," and "Christ Blessing Little Children," and others. One Agent [illegible] made $30 in 2½ hours; a returned soldier made $16 per day. Nothing ever sold like them [illegible] 87 Washington st., [illegible] P. O. Box 3588.

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, to sell the new Patent Stamp [illegible] on receipt of 25 cents [illegible] Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—$10 a day. Male or female, having a few hours to spare, can clear $50 per week at home. An honorable business, that pays over 300 per cent. Capital of $2 to $5 only required. Particulars by addressing [illegible], Chicago, [illegible] O. Box 4781.

WANTED—Agents—New business, [illegible] a day. Agents wanted to sell our [illegible] Sewing Machine. We will pay $60 a month and all expenses, or give a large commission [illegible] MATHER & WILSON, No. [illegible] Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible] to sell the GENUINE [illegible] NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING [illegible] Price $15. Do not buy an inferior, [illegible] send for our circulars. Address [illegible] P. O. Box 86, or call at Room No. 8 Post Office [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room at 25 Franklin street, between Randolph and Lake. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING—Wanted for a Gentleman and wife (private family preferred) [illegible] Drawer 6301.

BOARDING.—In a pleasant location, one block from the street cars. Gentleman and wife or three or four single gentlemen [illegible] Apply at once at 339 West Lake street.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—Everybody [illegible] with all diseases of the skin, such as [illegible] Ringworm, &c., to use the Dr. [illegible] Ointment, which we guarantee to cure [illegible] P. O. Box 3368, [illegible] 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

Strays.

STRAYED—From 26 W[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN[illegible]